PUBLISHERS' NOTE

One of the manifold activities of the Parshvanath Vidyashram is to arrange Extension Lectures in the Narottamlal Hansraj Lecture Series on topics relating to Jainology and Prakrit. The first Lecture Series under the scheme was delivered by Dr. Prabodh Pandit on the Prakrit Bhāṣā in 1953. Pt. Bechardasji Doshi delivered the second Lecture Series on the Jaina Canon in 1959. The present book contains the third Lecture Series delivered by Dr. H. C. Bhayani on the Hemacandra's Deśīnāmamālā in 1963. It will undoubtedly prove a useful study for a student of Prakrit and Apabhraṁśa.

The authorities of the Vidyashram take pleasure in recording their thanks to Dr. Bhayani for accepting the invitation for the Lecture Series. They are also grateful to Dr. V. S. Agrawala of the Banaras Hindu University, who kindly presided over the lectures.

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Preface

The present book is based on the materials collected by me for the three lectures I had the honour to deliver, from December 2 to 4, 1963, in the Shri Narottamlal Hansraj Lecture Series, under the auspecies of Shri Parshwanath Vidyashram, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi

For a student of Prakrit Apabhraṁśa (or one of the history of NIA languages) Hemacandra's *Deśīnāmamālā* (= *Rayaṇāvalī*) presents a fascinating subject for study It has been on my mind since 1960 when, while guiding research work pertaining to Deśya words in the Apabhraṁśa of Puṣpadanta, I had an occasion to examine somewhat closely the work so far done on the DN Consequently, for the Prakrit and Jainism section of the Twentyfirst Session of the All India Oriental Conference (1961) I prepared a paper discussing some words from the DN * It was intended to be one of a series The Vidyashram invitation in 1963 for delivering lectures under its Series afforded me, therefore, an eagerly sought opportunity to investigate further a few aspects of the DN and thereby try to extend in a few directions, even by small bits, the work so far done It is earnestly hoped that the matter discussed in the book would induce some students of MIA to occasionally divert their interest to the many intriguing problems of the Deśya stock of words

I take this oppurtunity to express my deep sense of gratefulness to Shri Parshwanath Vidyashram and especially to Prof Dalsukhbhai Malvania, Director L D Institute of Indology Ahmedabad, for doing me the honour of inviting

* Subsequently the paper was published in the *Bhāratīya Vidyā*, XXII, 1962 (pp 51--56) under the title 'Studies in Hemacandra's Deśinamamala' —— a title I have also utilized for the present book

for the Lecture Series I am thankful to Dr V S Agrawala Head of the Institute of Indology, Banaras Hindu University, who inspite of his many pressing preoccupations kindly presided over the lectures and enriched the attendant discussions with precious bits from his many-vaulted treasure-house of scholarly knowledge I am also greatly obliged to Shri Krishnachandracharya, the then Adhishthata of the Ashram who made all arrangements for the lectures (and my stay at Banaras) with devoted and warm sincerity

Ahmedabad
1965

H C BHAYANI

Abbreviations

Ap — Apabhraṃśa

C — Hemacandra's Commentary on the DN

CMC. — Caupannamahāpurisacariyam (ed A. M Bhojak, Prakrit Text Series Vol. III, 1961)

Com. — Commentary (in general or on the DN)

DED. — Dravidian Etymological Dictionary (Burrow and Emeneau, 1961)

DMP. — A Critical Study of the Deśya and Rare words from Puṣpadanta's Mahāpurāṇa and his other Apabhraṃśa works (An unpublished Ph D thesis of the University of Bombay, by Ratna R Shriyan. 1962)

MP.	Puṣpadanta's Mahāpurāṇa (ed P. L Vaidya, 1937–1941)
NC.	Puṣpadanta's Ṇāyakumāracariu (ed. H. L. Jain, 1933)
ND.	Nepali Dictionary (R. L Turner, 1931)
PC.	Svayambhū's Paumacariu (ed. H. C. Bhayani, 1952–1960)
Pischel	Grammatik der Prakrit-Sprachen (R. Pischel, 1900, English translation, 'Comparative Grammar of the Prākrit Languages', by S Jhā, 1957)
Pk.	Prakrit
PL.	Dhanapāla's Pāialacchīnāmamālā (ed. B. J. Doshi, 1960)
PSM	Pāiasaddamahaṇṇavo (H. T. Sheth, Prakrit Text Series reprint, 1963)
R.	P. Ramanujaswami (see DN)
Rc.	Svayambhū's Riṭṭhanemicariu (unpublished)
SC.	Svayambhū's Svayambhūcchandas (ed H D Velankar, Rājasthān Purātan Granthmālā, No 37, 1962)
SH.	Hemacandra's Siddhahemaśabdanuśāsana
Sk.	Sanskrit
s. v.	sub verbo
Ta.	Tamil
Te.	Telugu
Tr.	Trivikrama's Prakrita Grammar (ed. P. L Vaidya, Jivarāja Jaina Granthamālā No. 4, 1954)
w. r.	wrong reading

INTRODUCTION

Hemacandra's *Rayaṇāvalī* (also called *Desīsaddasaṃgaho* and *Deśīnāmamālā*) written sometime in 1045-1050 AD. was the latest and probably the largest of ancient Indian lexicons of a certain class of Prakrit words, which have been known as *deśya*, *deśī* or *deśaja* after the traditional terminology The *Deśīnāmamālā* (further abbreviated as DN) is not a quite self-subsisting, independent work It is one integral part or unit within a larger grammatical and lexical network that was based on a traditionally developed theory of words

In ancient India language was subjected to analysis and description mostly as a medium of literature and cultivated discourse, confined to a privileged class Grammatical tradition since its earliest stages was ever deeply concerned about guarding the 'purity' of the language, about the standard usage of the cultured — the *śiṣṭas*. Since more than eleven hundred years before Hemacandra, Prakrits too along with Sanskrit had been in use as literary media It was the constant task of the long line of grammarians reaching up to and beyond Hemacandra to authenticate the stock of words in literary usage as it was naturally and inevitably subject to unceasing renewal

Literary Prakrits were highly conventionalized and stylized languages, more or less bookish and receiving ceaseless reinforcement from Sanskrit As one of the aims of Sanskrit grammars was to aid writers and critics, they came to devote sections to rules deriving Prakrit phonology and grammar from Sanskrit Accordingly the word-stock of literary Prakrits received treatment under a threefold classification (1) Roots and word stems which were practically identical with their Sanskrit originals because their sounds and meaning did not undergo any apparent or noteworthy phonological and semantic modification (*tatsama-s*) (ii)

Roots and word stems which had resulted from obvious phonological modification of their Sanskrit correspondents (*tadbhava-s*) (iii) The rest of words which as wholes of form-and meaning could not be derived from Sanskrit by applying the usual and accepted rules of phonological and semantic change (*deśya s*) The last of these categories was authenticated through compilations of standard Deśī lexicons In his *Siddhahema* grammar Hemacandra accomplished the task of providing codified rules for deriving the *tatsama* and the *tadbhava* classes of words His DN covered the remaining *deśya* class His commentary on the DN opens with the observation that those words which could not be derived from Sanskrit through the admissible rules based on the phonological processes of omission addition and alteration were collected in the DN

While defining the scope of his subject Hemacandra has made it quite clear that he was not out to compile a a dictionary of all such words which were during his times colloquially current in various regions i e the words of regional dialects currently used in day to day intercourse His task was to deal with only that class of underivable words of literary Prakrit which was handed down over an immemorably long and hoary tradition

As previously stated the purpose underlying the composition of Prakrit grammars and lexicons was always to provide to those well versed in Sanskrit dependable convinent and up to-date aids for composing and understanding Prakrit literature Hemacandra came at the end of a long line of Deśīkaras Some ten are actually cited or referred to in the DN Hemacandra justifies his adding a new Deśī lexicon to the several previously existing ones broadly on three grounds (1) Some of these works comparatively of a recent date, Hemacandra found to be erroneous careless and un critical The ignorance or misinterpretations on ths part of their authors, of earlier authoritative works had created

a great confusion as to the correct form and meaning of many a Deśī expression (2) This confusion was further confounded by the carelessness and erratic practices of the scribes (3) Moreover because the earlier lexicons did not adopt the alphabetical order and word-length principles of *item-arrangement*, there were *no internal checks to guard* against the spelling confusion

Hemacandra adopted the alphabetical and word-lengthwise arrangement for his work In matters of doubt or difference he made his choice after critical weighing and where he felt the evidence to be fairly divided or undecisive, he accomodated alternative view points At numerous places in the commentary in the DN Hemacandra has cited and discussed authorities and controverted views concerning the form and meaning of the listed items This fact combined with the numerous optional spellings and meanings accepted in his lexicon and the wild profusion of variant readings recorded by Pischel in his edition of the DN give us some measure of the bafflingly difficult problems that Hemacandra was required to face And it highly redounds to his credit that his overall treatment of the *Deśis* reveal a high degree of balance, clarity and scientific caution

The same qualities are also evident from the manner he has delimited the scope of Deśī whose working definition, let alone a rigorous one was not so easy to state within the bounds of the then accepted general principles and frame of reference He sets up three criteria for characterizing Deśī words (i) formal non derivability · Those lexical items which were not derivable from Sanskrit in accordance with the recognized rules of derivation were Deśis (ii) Semantic non-derivability Those expressions which though formally derivable from Sanskrit elements, had a meaning different (though conceptually derivable) from that of the latter were Deśis (iii) Tradition Some items which, though obviously more or less marginal,

were considered Deśī by a respectable and authoritative tradition and hence they were accepted as Deśīs Because the verbal bases that were not derivable from Sanskrit could take Sanskrit-derived verbal terminations and suffixes, they were technically excluded by Hemacandra from the DN as against the earlier practice, and were listed as Verbal Substitutes in the Prakrit section of his *Siddhahema* grammar But as a concession to the established practice (and also for convenience of reference), he has recorded most important of them by way of notes in his *DN* commentary. Here as everywhere, the approach of the Prakrit grammarians in general is found to be more pragmatic than theoretical If we properly appreciate this point, our modern objections to their lack of rigour and consistency in distinguishing items of Sanskritic and non-Sanskritic origin would loose much of their force and some of them would appear rather like cavil.

Modern studies have succeeded in settling some of the sources of the Deśya strand of the Prakrit vocabulary Some of these words have evolved from Sanskrit words through complex or less easily discoverable phonological or semantic alteration Others derive from Old Indo-Aryan material not at all attested in preserved or known literature or attested only in the earliest stage (Vedic) or even further beyond (Pre-Indo-Aryan) Still others are identifiable as Dravidian loans But even after we set apart all such items that we can now derive or identify from other languages, there remains a very large stock of words as obscure as ever

Actually the further research work on the DN has to proceed in two closely related directions ascertainment of the correct form and meaning of a listed item, and ascertainment of its currency and derivation The first problem has two aspects Firstly the correct forms of the items *as they were recorded by* Hemacandra are to be settled The text of the DN as handed down to us bristles with profuse

and confusing orthographic variants The textual problems and editorial difficulties have been well outlined by Pischel, who has accomplished the task of faithfully presenting all the textual variants from some seven MSS of the DN[1] and settling the text by and large But as he has observed, in several cases he felt considerably handicapped due to the absence of any dependable criteria for selecting from among the multiple spelling variants, and in rare cases he tried to seek some help from the New Indo-Aryan material This latter source of information, left practically untouched by Pischel, but considerably availed of by Sheth and Doshi, can be exploited much more fully now firstly because of the lexicographical works like Turner's *Nepali Dictionary* and *A Comparative Dictionary of the Indo-Aryan Languages* Mayrhofer's *Kurzgefasste etymologisches Wörterbuch des Altindischen* and, Burrow and Emeneau's *Dravidian Etymological Dictionary*, and secondly because of the further historical and comparative work in Indo-Aryan carried out after 1900 A D A second source of paramount importance now available to us is the considerable amount of Prakrit literature and almost the whole of Apabhramśa literature come to light since Pischel Much of it remains yet to be explored for settling the forms of the words in DN

There are, however, indications that the problem of settling the correct form of the Deśi words was already considerably tangled when it was taken up and tackled (fairly reasonably we should say) by Hemacandra Though in a number of cases Hemacandra did take notice of alternative forms, he could after all work under certain basic assumptions Further he was bound by respect to tradition and laboured under considerable limitations of outlook and reference facilities as compared to a lexicographer of our

1 Ramanujaswami has collated three more MSS for his revised edition of the Pischel's work

age With our modern approach technique and means we are likely to regard or identify several separately listed items of the DN as only variants of some other items listed elsewhere in the same work It may be also possible for us to discern some general orthographic or phonological traits underlying the formal variation which would have a wider significance for the history of Indo-Aryan

The second aspect of the first problem is the ascertainment of the correct meanings of the listed items as given by Hemacandra In the text of the DN Hemacandra has given Prakrit meaning equivalents or synonyms of the Deśya items In his commentary we find Sanskrit equivalents for the same In many a case these one-word renderings and paraphrases are bound to be ambiguous words can have several meanings — they can be homonymous and one cannot tell which of these is meant in a particular case if there are no restrictive indications To guard against this circum stance Hemacandra has provided illustrative stanzas The devised actual language context demonstrated the use of the recorded items and made it clear which of the several meanings of the paraphrase word was relevant Unfortunately Ramanujaswami seems to have ignored these illustrative stanzas As a consequence he has been forced to make arbitrary choice in ambiguous cases and inevitably on a number of occasions it turns out to be the wrong choice So his English renderings in the alphabetical glossary given at the end of the DN text contain numerous errors Sheth and to a greater extent Doshi have properly consulted the illustrative stanzas and hence their interpretations are free from errors on this account Doshi has regularly given Gujarati translation of the illustrative stanzas some of which are considerably tough or obscure and must have proved fairly taxing Pischel even while condemning (rather unfairly) these illustrative verses as either void of all sense or of an incredible stupidity , was quite conscious of

their exegetical value Apart from wrong interpretations of ambiguous Sanskrit glosses, Ramanujaswami s English renderings are also in numerous places vague imprecise or casual For the wider problem of the authentication of the meanings we have of course to fall back upon the same two means as mentioned before, viz, the Prakrit and Apabhraṁśa literatures and the New Indo Aryan languages

And again for tackling the second problem of settling the source and derivation of the Deśya words the same two sources are to be utilized, besides the important work done in the field of historical and comparative Indo Aryan and Dravidian lexicography which has been already mentioned Studies of early Prakrit and Apabhraṁśa texts from the exclusive point of view of the Deśya material contained in them would help us much in this direction but unfortunately hardly any systematic attempts have been made so far One important contribution in this subject is Mrs R Shriyan s 'A critical study of the Deśya and rare words from Puṣpadanta's Mahāpurāṇa and his other Apabhraṁśa works (1962, unpublished as yet) This Bombay Univeresity Ph D thesis prepared under my guidance, deals with more than fourteen hundred items, collecting information from various sources and discussing meaning and origin in numerous cases Obviously many such comparative and critical studies are required for checking up the DN and the lost compilations it drew upon In the present effort, my immediate aim being to give some idea as to how the problem is to be tackled, I have drawn upon only a few Apabhraṁśa texts in an illustrative manner

I. FORMAL VARIATION IN THE DEŚYA ITEMS OF THE DN.

The formal variation among the items in the DN. falls under two distinct categories: variations of purely graphic origin and variations of phonological origin.

Graphic Variation

In the case of variations of graphic or scribal origin, out of the two (or more) variant forms (whether specified in the DN as alternates or not so specified, whether all of them noted by Hemacandra or only one noted), one only is genuine, the other being really a wrong reading resulting from carelessly or ignorantly confusing some two written characters in the manuscript These scribal errors have no basis in phonology, and if and when fully confirmed, such items can be rejected as 'ghost' words.

Prakrit MSS. frequently confound (1) च and व (or व), (2) च्छ and त्थ, (3) ट, ठ, ड and ढ, (4) ड्ड and ड्ढ, (5) ड and उ, (6) थ and घ, (7) म and स At times (8) द्द and र, or (9) घ and व are misread for one another Several items of the DN seem to have derived from such confusions.

I. च्/व् (or च्/व्) variation
(Initial and non-initial)

1 चालवासो (3, 8) 'sort of head ornament' (शिरोभूषणभेदः). बालवासो (7, 59) 'a head ornament' (शिरआभरणम्). cf. Sk. वालपाशः 'hair-band (of precious metal)'; lex. वालपाश्या 'a string of pearls or other ornament for the hair' So चालवासो may have a scribal origin.

2 चिद्दविओ (3, 13) 'destroyed' (निर्णाशित.) cf. विद्दविय (from विद्दाव् 'to destroy' etc., Sk वि + द्रावय् 'to put to flight', 'to defeat') (PSM) For चिंमिणो and विसिणो see further.

3 चिरिचिरा and चिरिंचिरा (3, 13) 'stream (of water)' (धारा)
चिरिधा (3, 21) 'small stream' (तनुधारा)
cf चिरिंचिरा (7, 93 com) 'stream' (धारा) according to some
चिरओ (7, 93) 'small stream of water' (लघुजलप्रवाह)
चिरिक्का 'drop' (PSM)
चिरिचिरा (चिरिंचिरा) may be of an *onomatopoetic* origin cf चिरचिरिआ 'stream, downpour' (PSM), Old Guj झिरिमिरि, Mod Guj झरमर फरफर 'drizzle'
चिरिक्का can be connected with Dravidian *ciru* 'small' (DED 1326) cf चिक्का (3, 21) 'small thing', 'small stream' from Dravidian *cikka* 'small' etc (DED 2057) Besides चिरओ there is चिअरय (PSM) '*a small pit dug in the river bed for water*' which is supported by Guj वीरडो

4 चिलिचिल, चिलिचीन (v l चिलिचिल, चिलिच्चिल, चिलिच्चील etc) (3, 12) 'wet' (आर्द्रम्)
PSM also notes variants चिलिचिल and चिलिचिलिय The word occurs in the form चिलिचिल in PC. (39, 6, 2 and 54 11, 1) and MP (20, 10, 11) The sense there is 'damp and sticky and hence loathsome or disgusting' It occurs in CMC in the form चिलिचिल (179, 15) and चिलिक्किल (226, 23) Possibly there has been some *confusion with* चिलिचिल्ली (7, 70) '*one having a tender and weak* body' (कोमलनि स्थामतनु) which is to be compared with M चिळचिळणे 'to wriggle or slide over the body — a snake, worm or similar slimy and soft creature', चिळचिळीत 'soft and flabby or oozy, flaccid, mashy; not elastic, firm stiff, tense'

PSM. records चिलीग or चिलिण 'inpure, a duty thing, dirt' and चिलीण 'loathsome, disgusting' (जुगुप्सित)

5. चोरली, चोरलिआ (3, 19) glossed as णट्ठसिट्ठ (v. l. सिआ) चोद्दसिआ, but as श्रावणकृष्णचतुर्दशी in com.
चोरली (7, 61) glossed as णट्ठसिअचोद्दसिठण and explained in com as श्रावणशुक्लपक्षचतुर्दशीभव उत्सवविशेष. or that particular day, according to some Variants are चोरलया चोत्तलिया, चोरली, चेरेला, चोरला and चोरिल.

6. लवय (7, 17) 'a kind of grass'.
cf लवइअ (PSM.) 'sprouted'.

7 हिंचिअ (8, 68), हिंचिअ (ibid) 'The children's game of hopping on one foot'.
cf. Guj. हींच 'a particular movement in a folk-dance.'

8 चुक्को (3, 14) 'the fist.'
बुक्का (6, 94) 'the fist' (or 'a fistful of rice', according to some — com.).
cf. Guj. बूको, बूकडो 'a fistful of any eatable for filling the mouth with' (which also supports the view noted in com.).

9. चुक्कुडो (3, 96) and बोक्कडो (6, 96) 'a goat'.
cf. Guj बोकडो 'a goat' and Pk. बुक्क 'to babble'.
So बुक्कुड, बोक्कुड seems to be the real word.

10. उव्विडिमो (1, 134) 'big in size' (अधिकप्रमाणः), 'immodest' (विमुक्तमर्याद).
cf. उव्विड्डिमो (PL.) 'immodest' (मुक्तमर्यादः).

11. कव्वाल (2, 52) 'a place of work or business, a house'.
One of the variants is कव्वाल कव्व (2, 2) 'work' (कार्यम्) derives from Sk. कृत्यम्. So कव्वाल i. e. कव्वालय

derives from कृत्यालयम् (i. e. कृत्य + आलयम्). cf. H. कचहरी etc. from Sk.*कृत्यघरिका (IAL. 3429), and Modern Guj. H. कार्यालय.

Loss of final य of कृत्यालय is paralleled by किसल for किसलय and हिअ for हिअय (SH. 8, 1, 269).

12. कुड्डिचिअं (2, 41) and कुडुंचीअ (PSM.). See further.

13. For उल्लोच (1, 98) 'canopy', चिच्च (3, 9) and चिचर (3, 9) 'flat—nosed', चिचोअओ (7, 68) 'pillow' accepted in the text, there are variants having व् for –च्. That the latter are genuine is seen from उल्लोव occurring in Pk. and Ap. literatures, from Guj. चीबु 'flat-nosed' (M. चौंबा 'compressed'), from Ap. छिब्बर 'flat-nosed' (PC. 1) and from बिब्बोवणय (6, 98), बिब्बोअ and बिब्बोअण (PSM.). So too पिच (6, 46) 'water' against the accepted पिव्व is supported by NC. 5, 10, 28. विरमाल् (7, 72; SH. 4, 193) 'to wait' is preferable to चिरमाल् 'to wait' (PSM.). So also छिब्बोल्लो (3, 28) 'pursing the mouth in contempt' (निन्दार्थ मुखविकूणनम्) for छिचोलओ (PL.). कुरुचिल्ल (2, 41) 'crab' against कुरुविल्ल (PL.) is supported by Guj. करचलो*.

14. In the case of विप्पं (7, 57) 'the tail' (पुच्छम्) [cf. छिप्पं (3, 36) and छिप्पालुअं (3, 29), छेप्प (PSM.) and Sk. शेप in the same sense (ND. s. v. छेपारो and शेपिट)] and विप्पयं (7, 89) 'alms given in the

* चिरडी (or चिरिडी) (GS. 1, 91) (noted also by PSM, but erroneously as 'दे १. ९१' for 'गा १९१') 'alphabet', should be विरडी (or विरिडी) as shown by Guj. बरडी or वरडु 'the post-consonantal vowel sign for a short or long *u*'.

thrashing floor' (खलभिक्षा). 'charitable gift' (दानम्) [cf. छिप्पं (3, 36) 'alms' (भिक्षा) and छिप्पालो (3, 28) 'a ox fond of corn' (सस्यासक्तो गौः)] we cannot say whether व् stands for च्, which can explain variation with छ.

2. च्छ / त्थ variation

15. कोत्थरं (2, 13) 'skill' विज्ञानम्).
In the com. Hemacandra notes कुत्थरं as a variant form. Many MSS. read कोच्छरं and कुच्छरं for the accepted form. The forms with च्छ are supported by actual occurrences at MP. 4, 18, 1; 9, 18, 6; 28, 27, 14; 48, 4, 7; 84, 3, 16; 86, 8, 2. At some of these places the word is glossed with दक्ष, मनोज्ञ, मनोहर or कौतुकोत्पादक. But in all these contexts दक्ष i. e. 'skilful, competent' fits well. See DMP. s. v. कोच्छर, कुच्छर R. incorrectly renders विज्ञानम् as 'knowledge'.

3. ट / ठ / ड / ढ variation.

16. वठो (7, 83). 1. 'unmarried;' 2. 'devoid of affection, unkind' (निःस्नेहः; 3. 'piece' (खण्ड.); 4. 'cheek' (गण्डः), 5. 'servant' (भृत्य).

1. Guj. वांढो 'unmarried' presupposes a form वंढओ. So in *this sense we should have* वढो *for* वठो.

3. Sk. वण्टः 'share, portion', Pk. वंटग, H. बाँट, Guj. वांट; Sk. वण्टति 'divides, shares, allots', Pk. वटइ etc. show that the form should be वंटो and not वठो. See ND. s. v. बाँड्नु, बाँशो, बाँध. cf. Sk. (lex.) वण्ड् 'to share'.

If खण्डः means खण्डित 'broken, maimed', we have to compare Sk. वण्डः (also spelt वण्ड, वण्टः, वण्ठः), Guj. बांडो 'tailless, maimed'. See ND. s. v. बाँडो.

5. DN. 6 88 notes वंठो 'servant', though Sk. (lex) has वण्ठः and वण्टः in the meanings 'tailless or crippled, unmarried, servant, dwarf'. SH. 8, 4, 447 has वंठो .'dwarf' (PSM). Guj. वाँठियो 'dwarf', वाँठुं 'dwarfish', presupposes a form वंठो.

17. कुडुचिअं (v. l. तुडु°, कडु°, खुडु°, कुट°, खुड्डिवअं) (2, 41) 'sexual intercourse' (सुरतम्).
cf. कोट्टुम् = रम् (2, 50; SH. 8, 4, 168); कोट्टुमिय = रतिक्रीडाविशेष (PSM.); कोट्टुमिड (v. l. कोडमिड) = सुरतम् (PC. 14, 11, 8); कोट्टमिय (v. l. कु°) 'ibid.' (PC. 79, 11, 4). PSM. notes also कुडुंचीअ. cf. PSM. वट्टमगं, and वट्टमग, वट्टमग = वर्त्मक.

18. ढंढलिआ (3, 55) '*moving about*' (चङ्क्रमणम्).
डडुली (3, 61) 'sport, play' (क्रीडा).
झोडलिआ (3, 60) 'Rāsalike play' (रासकसदृशी क्रीडा).
But there is also ढंढ् (SH. 8, 4, 161) = भ्रम्.

19. पड्डुआ (6, 8) 'kick' (चरणघात).
Other synonymous words given are पत्थरा and पड्डुला (for पड्डुला?). One of the variants is पड्डुआ (or पड्डुया). Guj. पाडु (f.) 'kick' presupposes पड्डुआ.

20. पड्डिअ (v. l. मड्डु°, मड्डु° मड्डु°, etc) (6, 146) 'turbid' (कलुषम्)
The meaning 'the anger of a married woman' (परिणीतायाः कोपः) is obviously metaphorical So also the third meaning 'impure' (अशुचि). R.'s meaning 'tear' (अश्रु) is incorrect. It is based on a misunderstanding of the Pk. symonym अड्डुइ. PL. 158 has पड्डिअं = कलुषं जलम्. The two appear to be the same. The latter is connected with प्र + डुह्, डोह् 'to

make turbid', cf पड्डु = क्षुभ् SH 8, 4 154, DN 6, 29, ढोह 'to muddle' PC 2, 13 4, 26, 11, 3, SH 8, 4, 439 (3), आडोह PC 4, 10, 3, 26, 7, 1, 76, 9, 5 Moreover we have उड्डिअ (1 137) and com says, 'according to some उड्डिअ', in the sense of 'the anger of a married woman' (जाया कुपितम्) This also fixes up पड्डिअ, cf क्षुभ् 'to shake violently, to agitate (mass of water)'— क्षुभिय PC 23, 13, 5, आक्षुभ 'ibid' — आक्षुभण PC 17 10, 4

21 ओवड्डी (1, 151) 'knot of the lower garment' (नीवी) Among the variants there are ओवट्टी and उव्वट्टी PL has उअट्टी Guj, M ओटी 'part of the lower garment crossed to form a knot on the waist' supports the spelling with ड From the mode of forming this knot (viz, by first crossing the border-parts twisted to form cords, and then tucking them up on the sides) *we can suggest derivation from* Sk अपवर्त्, Pk ओवट्ट, ओअट्ट

22 जरडो (3, 40 com) 'old'

Hem notes this as given by others for जरडो Sk तरण्ड, भरण्ड वरण्ड (from तरण, भरण, वरण) show that जरण्ड (SI lex) derives from जॄ through जरण जरडो was possibly *misread for* Pk जरढो, *Sk* जरठ

23 ढेडुओ (7, 29), ढेड्डुक्को, ढेडुओ (7, 24) 'a clod' (लोष्ट)

4 ड / ड्ड variation

24 वत्तडो, (7, 85) 'handsome' (सुन्दर), 'learned, well-trained' (बहुशिक्षित)

Many a MS reads वत्तड्डो This seems to be the correct reading in the light of Pk पत्तड्डो 'learned,

well-grounded' occurring in Jain canonical texts. It derives from Sk. प्रासार्थ.

5. ड / उ variation

25. पिडच्छा (6, 49) 'a female friend' (सखी).
PSM. notes पिउच्छा in the same sense. (It is also used at Sc. 1, 176, Id.) In view of the scribal tendency to confuse ड and उ and in view of the parallelism

माइ, माउआ = माता, मातृका; सखी
मामि = मातुलानी, सखी
माउच्छा, माउच्छा = मातृष्वसा, सखी
पिउच्छा = पितृष्वसा, सखी

it is likely that really *पिउच्छा was nothing but a* w. r. for पिउच्छा.

6 थ / ध / व variation

26. थमलो (also थलो) (5, 25) 'broad, extensive' (विस्तीर्ण).
cf. धमलो (5, 58) 'ibid.'. Besides there is also वसलं (7, 33) = दीर्घम्.
cf also थूरी (5, 28), पूरी (6, 56) 'a weaver's implement' (तन्तुवायोपकरणम्.)

7. द / र variation

27. दोसाणिअ (5, 51) 'purified, cleaned' (निर्मलीकृतम्).
cf. रोसाण् (SH. 8, 4, 105; DN. 7, 12) = मृज् '*to* purify' and रोसाणिअ = मृष्ट (PSM.).

8 म / स variation

28. चिमिणो (3, 11) 'hairy' (रोमशः).
cf. विसिणो (7, 64) 'ibid.' *and the confusion* between च and व.

29. मज्जोक (6, 118) 'fresh' (प्रत्यग्रम्).
cf सज्जोक (8, 3) 'ibid'.

30 मज्झओ (6, 115) 'barber' (नापितः)
cf सज्जिओ (8, 47, v l सज्झिओ, सज्जओ) 'ibid.'.

31 मूर (6, 137 com, SH 8, 4, 106) and सूर (8, 52 com, SH 8, 4 106) 'to break' (भञ्ज्).

32. ढुम, ढुस (4, 15 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'to turn round, wander' (भ्रम्)

33 फुम, फुस (4, 161 com, SH 8, 4, 161) = भ्रम्

34 थिरणामो (5, 27) fickle-minded' (चलचित्त, य क्वचिदपि धृति न बध्नाति)
cf थिरणासो (Tr) which, deriving from Sk स्थिरे न आस्ते confirms the sense given above

Phonological Variation

Besides the graphic variants produced through the carelessness or ignorance of the scribes, we have in DN variant forms which derive from some phonological development in MIA As Deśya words had heterogeneous sources, differing among themselves chronologically as well as regionally it is natural to find in Deśya lexicons items that exhibit different stages of phonological development or varying dialectal treatment Comparison and analysis have revealed the following types of variation

(1) varying treatment of उ / ओ, इ / ए before a cluster,
(2) variation between cluster with an initial nasal and one without it,
(3) variation between two contiguous vowels and their contraction,
(4) variation between initial क्, च्, ज् or द् and their loss,
(5) variation between an aspirate and ह,
(6) variation between an unvoiced stop and its voiced form,

(7) प् / व्
(8) व् / य्.
(9) म् / व् (य्).
(10) म् / its loss,
(11) ड / लृ,
(12) द् / ल,
(13) ड / र्,
(14) र् / ल
(15) स / ह,
(16) क्ष / च्छ्,
(17) म्व्/म्.
(18) dental / cerebra,
(19) palatal / dental,
(20) स / ह्,
(21) nonaspirate / aspirate,
(22) single consonant / its geminate,
(23) nasal / its loss,
(24) initial vowel / its loss,
(25) initial syllable / its loss
(26) medial vowel / its loss,
(27) cases involving assimilated forms,
(28) उ / अ,
(29) ओ / अ;
(30) cases involving matathesis,
(31) cases involving haplology,
(32) unclassified cases

1 उ / ओ and इ / ए variation

As Prakrit had always a short vowel before a cluster, ओ and ए in such a position were always short There being no special character or device to represent short ओ and short ए, they were written loosely either as

ओ, ए or as उ, इ. Moreover, in some dialects, ओ, ए, उ and इ in close syllables seem to have undergone some change in quality also, as is shown by MIA. and NIA. evidence though its exact character and conditions are as yet more or less undefined. Hemacandra has noted in his grammar these variations (SH. 8, 1, 85; 116) and has also made remarks under DN. 2, 101. At several places in the DN. com. too he has noted such variants See Pischel §§84, 119, 122, 125, 127.

(1) उ/ओ and इ/ए Variations

(i). An ओ (or ए) variant (as the case may be) for the following has been noted by Hemacandra in the commentary (or elsewhere):

35–49. उवग्गडिअ (1, 112), उक्खिण्णं (1, 130), उच्चेल्लरं (1, 136), उच्छट्टो (1, 101), उज्झमण (1, 103), उज्झरिअ (1, 133), उत्तलहओ (1, 119), उत्थल्लपत्थल्ला (1, 122), उब्भालणं (1, 103), कुड्डं (2, 33), चुज्ज (3, 14), छिड (3, 35; 3, 39), भुत्तणो (6, 106), रिक्खणं (7, 14), लुक्को (7, 23).

50–52. For कोत्थरं (2, 13), छोब्भत्थ (3, 33) an उ–variant is noted in the com.
णोल्ल् (4, 44 com; SH. 8, 4, 143) and णुल्ल् (SH. 8, 4, 143) 'to throw' (क्षिप्).

(ii). There are other cases of doublets, which though given by Hemacandra as independent items, come under this category:

53. उद्दाल् (SH 8, 4, 125), ओद्दाल् (1, 163) 'to snatch'.
54 कुल्हो (2, 34), कोल्हुओ (2, 65) 'jackal'
55. कोक्क् (2, 50), कुक्क् (SH. 8, 4, 76 com.) 'call' (व्या+हृ).

56 कुंडिओ (2, 37) 'village headman'.
कोंडिओ (2, 48) 'one who creates dissensions among the village people and becomes deceitfully the master of the village'.

57. मुम्मो (6, 133) 'the beam of a house'
मोम्मो (8, 4) 'ibid'

58. वुक्कण (6, 94), उम्बुक्क (1, 128) and वुक्कासार (6, 95) on the one hand and बोक्कड (6, 96) and बोक्किलो (7, 80) on the other

59. रेकिअं (7, 14) 'thrown or blamed' (आक्षिप्त), 'concealed' (लीन), 'put to shame' (व्रीडित)
cf. लिक्किअ (7, 28) 'thrown or blamed' (आक्षिप्त), 'concealed' (लीन)

59a रोच् (7 12 com., SH. 8, 4, 185) 'grind' (पिष्), रुचणी (7, 8) 'grind-stone' (घरट्टी)

60 सिवाडी (8, 29) 'snorting sound' (नासिकानादः).
cf. सेवाडओ (8 43) 'snapping sound produced by the thumb and the middle finger' (चपुटिकानादः).

(iii) In other cases we have a corresponding ओ – or उ – variant (or ए– or इ– variant) as the case may be, occurring in Pk or Ap literature and mostly recorded in PSM:

61. ओड्डण (1, 155) 'upper garment'; ओड्डिणा (PSM.) 'ibid'
उड्डिया (PSM.), उड्डणं (PC.) 'ibid'.

62. ओत्थरिओ (1, 169) 'attacked' (आक्रान्त).
उत्थरिओ (PSM: PC: MP.) 'ibid'.

63. चिल्लो (3, 10) 'child'.
cf. चेल्ल, चेल्य (PSM.) 'pupil'.

64. चुप्पालओ (3, 17) 'window'.
cf. चोप्पाल (PSM.) 'ibid'.

65. छिछओ (3, 36) 'adulterer'.
cf. छेछई (PSM; PC) 'adulteress'.

66. छेंडी (3, 31) 'small lane' (लघुरथ्या).
cf छिडिआ, छिंडी (PSM.) 'an opening in the fence serving as a passage'.

67. छेत्तर (3, 32) 'worn out household utensils like winnowing fan etc.' (जीर्णं शूर्पाद्युपकरणम्).
छित्तरं (PSM.) 'ibid.'

68. डुंबो (4, 11; 2, 73) 'man of an untouchable caste' (श्वपच).
डोंबो (PSM.) 'ibid.' cf. Sk. डोम्ब, डुम्ब, डोम.

69. ढिक्क (4, 15 com.; SH 8, 4, 99) 'roar' (गर्ज्).
ढेक्क् (MP. 55, 5, 1) 'ibid.'

70. तेड्डो (5, 23) 'locust' (शलभ).
तिड्डो, तिड्डी (PSM.) 'ibid.'

71. दुग्घुट्टो (5, 44) 'elephant'.
दुग्घोट्ट (PSM.; Ap literature) 'ibid.'

72 पेंडारो (6, 58) 'a cowherd, a buffalowherd'.
पिंडारो (PSM.) 'ibid.'

73. मुक्कलं (6, 147) 'wilful, unrestrained' (स्वैरम्); मुक्कलिओ (1, 156 com.)
मोक्कल (SH. I, 4, 366; PC.) 'unrestrained, free, unbound' (मुक्त).

74. हुड्डा (8, 70) 'stake' (पणः).
होड्डओ (PSM.) 'ibid.'

(iv). In other cases we have a variant in NIA. derivatives.

75. वड्डो (1, 85) 'well-digger'.
cf. Guj. ओड 'ibid.' (From Kannada ओड्ड).

76. खुड्ड (2, 74) 'cottage, room' (कुटी) H 3896
cf Guj M खोली 'room, single room used as a tenament' (IAL 3946)

77 फीक्क (6, 86) 'noise to scare away (भीतविद्रावण शब्द)
cf Guj फुत्कारो फूफाडो फूंफवाडो, फूंफाडो 'hissing of an enraged snake etc', H फुफकारना 'hiss'

Besides we have ओढणु (Guj), ओढन (H), etc. (IAL 2547), चेलो (Guj), चेला (H) etc (ND चेलो) छीडु, छीडी (Guj etc) (ND छिच) झोम (H), etc (ND झुम), तीड (Guj), निड्डो (H) etc, पिंजारो (Guj ; मोक्खु (Guj), होड (Guj, H, M etc.) (ND होड), —— these support one of the variants in the pairs given just above

(2) Variation between a cluster with an initial nasal and one without it.

Prakrit grammarians have taken note of sporadic nasalization in clusters They have collected the instances under वक्रादि or अश्वादि group See Pischel, §74 Conversely a nasal cluster has become a long consonant or the nasal is lost

78 अइरिंपो (1, 26) (कथाबन्ध)
Hemacandra rejects (in com) अइरिप्पो which, he says was erroneously read by some Tr has अइरिप्पो

79 अयतच्चिअ, अवअच्चिअ (according to some) (1, 47) 'plump fleshy' (उपचितम्, मांसलम्)
The forms derive from *अतितचितम् (Doshi), *अवत्त चितम् cf तच् 'to contract,' आतच् 'to cause coagulation', तक 'butter-milk'

80 अंछिअ (1, 14) आकृष्टम्
अच्छिविअच्छी (1, 41) परस्पराकर्षणम्

81 खुडय (2, 71) 'stumbling' (स्खलितम्)
This is probably the same as *खुड्डय, deriving from खुड् cf उक्खुड्, पक्खोड् etc

82 गुलुच्छ (7, 92) 'turning round' (भ्रमितम्) has a variant गुलुछ cf Sk गुलुच्छ and गुलुछ 'bunch'

83 चुप्पालओ (3, 17) 'a window' (गवाक्ष) cf चुपालओ (PSM) 'ibid'

84 चुछो (3, 15) परिशापित
चुच्छ (5, 14) अवशुष्कम्

85 णदिअ (4 19) 'the roar of a lion' (सिंहरुतम्)
cf Pk णड्डिअ from Sk नर्दितम्

86 फसुलो, फसुलो (6, 82) 'released', 'left' (मुक्त)

87 फुक्की (6, 84) 'washerwoman' (रजकी)
उप्फुकिआ (1, 114) 'ibid'
cf हिक्का (8, 66) 'washerwoman'

88 बिब्बोवणय (6, 98) 'pillow'
cf बिब्बोअण and बिब्बोअ (PSM) ibid'

89 पप्फुअ (6, 64), पंपुअ (6 12) दीर्घम्

90 रिक्क (7,6) 'little' and लिक्को (7, 22) 'child' (बाल)

91 सिब्बोरं (8 28) 'straw' (पलालम्)
cf सिप्पीरं 'straw' PC 47, 6, 1 (gl शुष्कतृण), 62, 11, 4 etc, DMP 779, PSM also सिप्पिर
सिप्प (8, 28) छिप्पीरं (3, 28) 'ibid'

92 सिप्, (8, 32 com, 8, 4, 96)
सिप्प् (PSM) 'to sprinkle (सिच्)

93 हिंडोलण (8, 76), हिंडोग्णय (8, 76) when compared with हिंड्डोल्ग (i e metathesis of हिल्लोड्ग 8 69) show ण्ड् for ड्ड or simplification of a conjunct

(3) Vowel contraction

There are several cases wherein items having contiguous vowels are found with their vowels contracted For vowel contraction in Pk see Pischel, § 165–168

The cases involving य् and व् also are included here

We have contractions of (i) आअ>आ, (ii) अइ >ए (iii) अय >ए, (iv) अउ >ओ, (v) अव >ओ, (vi) उअ >ऊ(उ), (vii) एअ >ए, (viii) आअ >ओ

(i) आअ (आय) >आ

94 करयायलो (2, 22), करघाडो (2, 53) 'coagulated milk' (किलाट)

95 डाअलं (4, 9) 'the eye', दालिअ (< दाअलिअ) (5, 38) 'ibid'

96 पाडरण (6, 18) 'falling at the feet' From पाअडणं < पायवडण, Sk पादपतनम

97 पामद्दा (6 40) 'crushing grain with feet' From पायमद्दा, Sk पाद + *मर्द

98 राअला राला, रल्ला (7 1) 'the प्रियङ्गु creeper'

99 वायउत्तो वाउत्तो (7, 88) 'an adulterer, a profligate' (विट, जार)

(ii) अइ >ए

100 अइराणी (1, 58), एराणी (1, 147) 'Indra's consort' (इन्द्राणी)

101 मइहरो (6, 121), मेहरो (ibid, com) 'the village headman' (ग्रामप्रवर)
cf PSM मयहरो

(iii) अय >ए

102 वेणिअ (7, 75) 'censure' (From *वयणिअ Sk वचनीयम्) For the shortening cf Pk पाणिअ, Sk पानीयम्

103 वयली, वेली (7, 34) 'sort of creeper' (निद्राकरी लता).

104 मेढंभो (6, 139) 'a deer snare' (मृगतन्तु)
This derives from मयडंभो < Sk मृग दम्भ 'a deception for deer' cf Pk दंभो, डंभो With मृग-तन्तु cf lexical मृगजालिका in the same sense

(iv) अउ > ओ

105 तउवट्टिआ, तोवट्टो (5, 23) 'sort of ear-ornament called अपुपट्टिका in Sk'

106 यउहारी बोहारी (6, 97) 'broom' derive from बहुआरी i e बहुकारी 'the multiplier the bringer of abundance, the euphemistic coinage for the tabooed word समज्जनी or its equivalents

107 मउडी (6, 117) मोडा (6 117) जूट

(v) अव > ओ (उ)

108 दवत्ति (Ap literature) 'quickly, suddenly'
दुत्ति (from दोत्ति) (5, 41) 'quickly' (शीघ्रम्)

109 दवरो (5, 35) 'thread' (तन्तु) (cf Guj दारो H डोरा)
दोरो (5, 38) 'a girdle (कटिसूत्रम्) cf Guj दोरो in Old Guj कणयदोरो, Mod Guj कंदोरो in the same sense

(vi) उअ > उ

110 दुअल्ल (SH 8, 1, 119) 'fine cloth' (cf Pk दुगुल्ल, Sk दुकूलम्)
दुल (5, 41) 'cloth' (वस्त्रम्)

(vii) यअ > य

111 वेअडिअ (7, 77, SH 8, 4, 89) 'inlaid (प्रत्युप्तम्)
वेडिआ (7, 77) 'jeweller' (रत्निकार:)

(viii) ओअ > ओ

112 पोअइआ, पोइआ (6, 63) 'sort of creeper' (निद्राकरी लता) (cf Sk पोतकी)

(4) Loss of the initial stop.

In a number of cases we have alternate forms with the difference of the initial stop The general trend in Prakrit was to preserve the initial stop but at the beginning of the second number of a compound, the stop was liable to be treated as in the word interior and elided, depending upon the cohesiveness within the compound (Pischel, § 184) The words collected below present a mechanical list No attempt is made to discuss their derivation Only some of them may have a phonological origin, the others deriving from divergent sources It will be noted that in the list, words beginning with क predominate In the case of initial aspirated stop only the aspiration (ह) is preserved

113 अकेल्ली (1, 7)
ककेल्ली (2, 12) } 'the As'oka tree'

114 अग्घाडो (1, 8)
कग्घाडो (2, 53) } 'the अपामार्ग tree'

115 अविअ (1, 10)
चविअ (from चव 3, 4, SH 8, 4, 2) } 'told, said, (कथितम्)

116 अरविंदर (1, 45)
दरविंदर (5, 52) } 'long' (दीर्घम्)

117 इरिआ (1, 80)
चिरिआ (3, 11) } 'cottage' (कुटी)
cf मिरिआ (6, 132) 'ibid'.

118 उक्कुडो (1 91)
कुक्कुडो (2, 37) } 'intoxicated, arrogant' (मत्त)

119 उक्कुरुडो (उक्कुरुडो) (1, 110)
चुक्कुरुडो (2, 13)
Besides मुक्कुरुडो (6, 136)
मुग्घुरुडो (, „)
घुग्घुरुडो (2, 109) } 'heap, heap of refuse or dirt' (राशि, उत्कर निकर अवकरराशि)

With उक्कुरुडो and मु° cf उब्बद्दइ and मु° (SH 8, 2, 174), इरिआ (1, 80) and मिरिआ (6, 132)

120 उच्छिल्ल (1, 95) 'hole, opening'
कुच्छिल्ल (2 24) 'hole or opening in the fence'

121 उररी (1, 88)
कुररी (2 40) } 'animal' (पशु)

122 उल्ली (1, 87) 'fireplace' (चुल्ली)
Pk चुल्ली, Sk चुल्ली 'fireplace'

123 ऊआ (1, 139) 'louse' (यूका)
जूआ (PSM) 'ibid'

124 ऊसारो (1 140)
कूसारो (2 44) } 'sort of pit' (गर्तविशेष)

125 अल्ल (1, 5) 'day'
cf कल्ल to morrow, yesterday, dawn,' कल्लकल्लि 'everyday', अणुअल्ल (1, 19) 'dawn'

126 इघअ (1, 80) 'smelled'
जिंघिअ 'smelled' (PSM)
cf PSM जिंघ् 'to smell', जिंघण 'smelling'

127 घन्नो (5, 57) 'speed' (वेग)
cf हव्व = शीघ्रम् 'speedily, quickly' and हाविर (धाविर)

and ढाव (8, 75) 'a fast rumner, courier' (from Sk धाव 'to run')

(5) Loss of occlusion from initial aspirated stop

128 फिङ्गो (6, 84) 'a dwarf' (वामन)
हिङ्गो (8 67) 'ibid'

129 In the light of these, it is not outright speculative to suggest that पिरिडी (6 47) 'kite' stands for फिरिडी, which is the same as हिरडी (8, 68)

130 फुओ (6, 85) 'blacksmith' (cf PSM फुम्, फुम् 'to blow')
हुमो (8 71) 'blacksmith'

131 Compare भिमोरो and हिमोर at *SH* 6, 2, 174

(6) Variation between a non initial aspirated stop and ह्

132 मडफरो, मडहरो (6 121) pride' (गर्व)

133 अच्छिघरलो, अच्छिहरलो अच्छिहरिलो (1, 41) 'enemy, dress' (Sk द्वेष्य and वेष = Pk वेसो)
If °उह्न° and °इह्न° are taken as stem-enlarging pleonastic (or diminutive) suffixes the base can be derived from Sk अक्षिगृह or अक्षिहर.

134 चिरिड्डिहिल (v l चिरिंढी°, चिरंडि°) (3 14) 'curds'
छिहिडिभिल (v l छिहडि°) (3, 30) 'ibid'
PC 37, 1, 4 has चिरिड्डिहिल and 34, 11, 3 has चिरिडिहिल
cf छिडहओ (3, 29) '*cream of curds*' (दधिसर)

(7) Initial voicing

There are only two cases both of obscure origin and so equally plausibly explicable as instances of

devoicing or of some other, not necessarily phonogical, process

135 गोल्हा (2, 95) 'the Bimba creeper. Momordica monadelpha'
कोल्हाहल (2, 39) 'the Bimba fruit' ('हल < Sk फलम्)
Guj घोलु presupposes गोल्हअ

136 भुम्, फुम् (6, 106 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'to wander' (भ्रम्)

(8) Post-nasal voicing

Against the general Prakrit trend to preserve unchanged post nasal unvoiced. stop, Śaurasenī exhibits a tendency to voice it if the cluster is *-nt-* (Pischel, § 275) This type of voicing is known to be a characteristic development in the dialects of the Sindh-Panjab area

137 वगच्छा (7, 39) 'Śiva's attendants' (प्रमथा)
This appears to be the same as वक्कच्छा i e वक्राक्षा 'cross-eyed ones'

138 वगेवडु (7, 42) 'hag' (सूकर॰)
This appears to be the same as *पंकेपडु i e पङ्के पातुक 'fond of falling in mud' cf Guj गळे पडु 'a false claimer, a pretender', lit 'One who is in the habit of falling upon another's throat'

139 किलिंच (2, 11) 'a small piece of wood' (लघुदारु)
कलिंज (2, 11) 'ibid'
cf किलिंचिअ (G 80) 'a piece of stick (such as can be used to cleanse the teeth-crevices)',, किलञ्ज (PSM) 'sort of grass', 'bamboo trough'

140 कायचुलो and कामिंजुलो (2, 29) 'an aquatic bird'

141. घुघुसय (3 31) longing and painful uneasiness due to love' (रणरणय)
cf झुंझुसय (झुंझुमुसय according to some) (3, 58) 'mental distress (मनोदुःखम् i e due to separation, as is clear from Hemacandra's illustration cf also झुमइ (6, 134) 'mental agitation मनस आकुलता i e due to separation as is clear from the illustration.

142 मंठी, मेंठी (6, 138) 'elephant-keeper's wife'

143 उक्की (1, 87 com), उद्दी (1, 87) 'a device consisting of a weighted pole working as a lever for drawing water from a well' (कूपतुला)
cf उड्डा (1, 87) in the same sense

144 वासंती (7 55) 'the flower plant Kunda
This derives from Sk वासन्ती cf Pk वासंती, वासंतिआ Connected with वसन्त 'spring', not with वास् 'to render fragrant', to perfume'

145 विहुडुओ (7, 65) 'Rahu'
From विहुडुओ < विधुंतुद (Pischel, §9)

146 डिप् (4 9) 'to fall in water (जले पत्)
This is the same as डिम् (4 9 com , SH 8, 4, 197) 'to slip down fall (स्रंस्) PSM has noted one occurrence डिंभत from KP (7, 42)

(9) Voicing of a medial stop cluster

Voicing of an assimilated but originally voiceless, consonant cluster is known from some instances involving -क्ष्- Pischel has noted instances of क्ष् > ज्झ् (§ 326) झित्त- from क्षप्त- (probably isolated from occurences with prepositions e g पक्षित्त) provides an instance of -क्ष्- > -ग्घ्- (-घ्घ-)

Further intervocalic -ष्- had a strong tendency to become voiced (Pischel, § 200), and this would explain the one instance of -स्ष्- ▷ -ज्झ्- .

147 अयज्झ् (1, 59, SH 8, 4, 181) 'see' (दृश्)
अवयज्झ (1, 48, SH 8, 4, 181) 'ibd'.
These derive from Sk अवचक्ष् (Pischel, § 326)

148 विप्पाडिअ (7, 70) 'destroyed' (नाशितम्)
The synonyms noted are विद्दडिअ and विरिंपडिअ
cf विच्चाडियo = विनाशित PC 14, 1, 4, 79, 10, 6; विच्चाडण = विनाश 77, 3, 3, = विनाशक 77, 10, 5 Bh 9, 13, 3 It derived from Sk वि + स्फाटित. NC 3, 11, 13 has विच्चाडिय in the sense 'insulted' (gl अपमानित, ताडित) SDP 1368

(10) The initial प् / व् variation

In a number of instances, an initial प्- seems to receive the non-initial treatment i e changes to व्- The explanation may be the same as one that serves for the elision of initial stops (p 29), or it may be sought in scribal confusion between प and व

149 पग्गेज्झ (6, 15) 'collection, mass' (निकर)
वग्गेज्झो (7, 38) 'abundant, plenty of' (प्रचुर)

150 पडाली (6 9) 'row' (पङ्क्ति)
वडाली (7, 38) 'ibid'
For पत्तट्ठ / वत्तट्ठो see under वत्तट्ठो

151 पम्हलो (6, 13) 'filament of lotus, etc' (किञ्जल्क)
वम्हल (7, 33) 'ibid' (केसरम्)
(Hem has illustrated these with the same expression णीमपम्हल, णीमवम्हल)

152 पलही (6, 4) 'cotton' (कर्पास)
वलही (7, 32) 'ibid'.

cf पलसं (6, 70) 'cotton fruit' and फल्ही (6, 82) 'cotton', PSM. फड्ही

153 पल्लवाय ((, 26) 'a field' (क्षेत्रम्)
Also बल्लवाय according to Gop^la as noted by Hemacandra in the com

154 पाऊ, पाउअ (6, 75) 'sugar-cane'
वाऊ (7, 53) 'ibid'

155 वउलिअ (7, 44) 'piece of flesh roasted on a spit' (शूलाप्रोत मासम्)
cf पउलिअं from पउल् (6, 29, SH 8, 4, 90) 'to cook'. At PC 77 13, 1 पओल्यि is used with वल्लूर 'dried flesh' (cf. DMP. 216, 378, 379)

156 वत्तड्ढो (7, 85) 'well-versed' बहुशिक्षित and PSM पत्तत्थो, पत्तट्ठो '*ibid*' (= प्राप्तार्थः)

157 वडिसर (7, 78) 'base of the fire-place' (चुल्लीमूलम्)
cf पडिअरो (6, 17) 'ibid'

158 cf also वग्गो (7, 30) and Pk. पक्को, वग्गेवड्ड (7, 42) from पक्के and पड्ड (<| पत्)

159 पप्पीओ (6, 12) '*the c^ataka bird*'
वप्पीओ (7, 33) 'ibid'
cf वप्पीहो, पप्पीहो (6 90) and H पपीहा, Guj. बपैयो.

160 पॅंटा (6, 50), वड्डसुरा (7, 78) 'muddy liquor' (कलुषा सुरा)

161 पेडइओ (6, 59) 'a grain merchant, a bania *grocer*' (कणादिविक्रेता वणिक्)
वेडइओ (7 76) 'a merchant' (वाणिजक)

162 पीलण (7, 73) 'slimy, slippery' (पिच्छिलम्)
cf पिलण (6, 49, 6 86) 'slippery ground' (पिच्छिलो देशः)

(ii) ब्/व् variation

This is found in many Sk words also MSS show considrable amount of uncertainty on this point Most Ap MSS have only व् Several NIA languages (e g Bengali, Hindi) have favoured ब् at the cost of व् Thus there is an orthographic as well as phonological basis for this variation

व्/ब् variation (initially)

163 The following words are said in the commentary to have an initial व् according to some authorities.
बप्पीह, बमाल, बोल, (6, 20)
बहअ, बलवट्टी (6, 91)
बप्फाउल बाउल्ली (6, 92)
बीलय, बीअजमण (6, 93)
बेड (6, 95)

164 Some authorities according to the commentary read वड्डवासो (7, 47) as बड्डवासो,, वेसण (7, 75) as बेसण, वेसक्खिज्ज (7, 79) as बेसक्खिज्ज, वोद्रहो (7, 80) as बोद्रहो; वुण्णो (7, 94) as बुण्णो

165 बिसी (7, 61) 'elephant s trappings' (करिशारि) This is obviously the same as विसी (1, 83, 6, 105), वुसि (PSM) 'an ascetic's seat' and भिसी, भिसिआ (6, 105), Sk वृषी

166 With वोक्किल्लो (7, 80) 'pseudo-brave' (अलीकशूर) Compare बुक्क् (6, 94, SH 8, 4, 98) 'prattle', 'boast' and its derivatives
Evidence from NIA indicates initial व् for बप्पीह (Guj वपैयो), बोल (Guj), बहअ (Guj, बहू), बप्फाउल (Guj बाफ), बाउल्ली (Guj बावली), बीअजमण (Guj वी), बेड (Guj बेडो), बाज्झओ (Guj बोझो)

(12) म् > वँ (व्)

For this development in Prakrit (especially in Apabhraṃs'a) see Pischel, § 251 (SH 8 4, 397) where dropping of म् is also instanced. Many NIA languages (Gujarati is a limited exception) have changed medial म् to वँ (व्)

167 णमसिअ (4, 22) 'present promised to a deity for fulfilment of a desire, and generally to propitiate' (उपयाचितकम्)

Hem notes that according to some the form was णवसिअ

cf Sk नमस्या 'worship, adoration', नमस्यित 'worshipped, adored', M नवस = उपयाचितकम्

168 घलमय (7, 48) 'rapidly, hurriedly, soon' (शीघ्रम्) cf वलविअ (7, 48) 'ibid'

169 निव्भवण, विभमण (v l विब्भमण) (7, 68) 'pillow' cf बिंबोवणय (6, 98), विब्बोयण (PSM) 'ibid'

170 हरिमिग्गा and हिरिवग्गो (8, 63) 'a stick' (लगुड) The variants are हरिमग्ग, हरिग्ग, हिरवग्ग

The latter half of the word seems to be derived from °मार्ग°, which had alternative developments °मग्ग° and °वग्ग° (or °वग°) cf आवग्गो (1, 62) from अपामार्ग through अवावग्ग and haplologic dropping of °व्°.

171 मक्कडबंध (6, 127) 'a chain ornament for the neck, worn across like the sacred thread, over the left and under the right shoulder'

Most likely this word and वक्कडबंध (7, 51) 'an ear-ornament' are of the same origin ((मर्कटबन्ध ?)

172 मयडो or मडओ (6, 115) आराम'
cf वयडो (7, 35) वाटिका

173 मुद्दी (6, 133) 'a kiss'.
वुद्दी (6, 98) ibid.'
cf Ka Te *muddidu* 'to kiss', *muddu* 'a kiss', Ta *muttu* *mutti* 'to kiss', Ma *muttu*, *mutti* 'a kiss' (DED 4063)

174 वीसालइ (7, 73, SH 4 28) 'mixes' (मिश्रयति)
It derives from मीसाल्इ मीसाल् = मीस् (Sk मिश्र) + causal suffix –आल्–, attested in Pk. तिक्खाल्, देक्खाल् etc

(13) Loss of म्

175 विलमा (7, 34) 'bow string'
विलइअ (7, 92) 'strong (as a bow)' derives from विम्विअ = विलमिअ i e विलमा + –इअ.

176 फूओ (6, 85) 'blacksmith'
फूम्, फुम् (PSM) 'to blow', हूमो (8, 71) 'blacksmith'

177 फुफुआ (6, 84) 'the fire of dry lumps of cowdung' (करीषाग्नि)
(पोडआ 6, 61 also has the same meaning)
cf फुफुमा (PSM) in the same sense

(14) ड् > ल्

See Pischel, § 240; SH 8, 1, 102

178 कुड्डो, कुडलो (2, 63) 'merciless unkind' (निर्दय)

179 कोलो (2, 45) 'the neck' (ग्रीवा)
cf Sk क्रोड 'chest bosom, lap the interior of anything cavity hollow'

180 डड्ढाडी (v l डड्टाली) 'pathway through conflagration' (दवमार्ग)

Tri and others have दड्ढाली

Pischel (§ 222) derives -आडी from वाडी But it is the same as Sk आलि See IAL 1102

cf Pk दड्ढ and डड्ढ 'burnt' दुद्दोली (v l दुद्धोली, (5, 43) row of trees, avenue' seems to have Sk द्रु or द्रुम as its first constituent

181 वेलबो (7, 75) besides Sk विडम्ब् Pk विडंब् and Sk विडबक, Pk विडवग, वेडवग, वेलवग

182 हलप्पो (8 61) 'talkative person, person indulging in empty talk' (बहुभाषी)

cf Guj हप्पो 'person given to much senseless talk

cf Pk हडप्प, हडप्फ 'sort of vessel or container'

183 हेलुक्का (8 72) hiccough' (हिक्का)

Guj हेडकी 'hiccough' presupposes हेडुक्का, हेडुक्किआ

cf पल्ही 'cotton with its variant फडही

(15) द् > ट्

See Pischel § 244

184 वेड्डणा (or विड्डणा) besides वेल्लणा (or वेण्णय, (7, 65) 'shame bashfulness (लज्जा)

185 कालिंबा (2, 59) 'cloud

cf Sk कादंबिनी, Pk कालंबिणी

(16) र्/ड् variation

See Pischel, § 241

186 कडसी (2, 6), and करसी (SH 8, 2, 174) 'crematorium' (श्मशानम्)

cf Sk कटसी (lex) 'ibid'

187 चुडुली (3, 15) 'fire brand, torch' (उल्का)
PSM notes its two occurrences from Pk. literature, as also three variants चुडली, चुडिली, and चडुलिया.

MP has three occurrences, but the form is चुरुलि, glossed as ज्वाला See DMP s v. चुरुलि, where M चूड, Ka चूडि 'torch of twig or branches' are cited for comparison and on the basis of Ka Te *curukku* 'exccessive heat or fire' and *curukoni* 'burning fire brand' a Dravidian origin is suggested See also DED 2236 and 2237.

188 करयरी (2, 16), alternatively करयडी (com) 'coarse cloth' (स्थूलवस्त्रम्)

(17) ड्/ल् variation.

See Pischel § 257.

189 अरिअल्ली (1, 24) 'a tiger'
अलिअल्ली (1 56) 'ibid'

cf PC अलियल, अलियल्लि (glossed as चित्रक, व्याघ्र) and MP अलियल्लि See DMP s v अलियल्लि Tri has अल्ली.

190 करयदी (2, 18) मल्लिका
कल्यदी or कणयदी (2, 58) पाटल

191 रिक्क (7, 6) 'little, small' (स्तोकम्)
लिक्को (7, 22) boy 'child' (बाल)
cf M लेका 'boy'

192 रंकिअं (7, 14) आक्षिप्तम्, लीनम्
लिकिअ (7, 28) आक्षिप्तम्, लीनम्.

193. वेलुलिअ (7, 77) वैडूर्यम्.
cf. वेलुरिअं and वेरुलिअ (PSM.)

(18) स् > ह्.

See Pischel, § 264

Turner, 'Some Problems of Sound change in Indo-Aryan,' 1960, p. 29.

Bhayani, ' Some Problems of Apabhraṁśa grammar reconsidered ', Indian Linguistics, 25, 1964, 71–76.

194 दूसलो, दूहलो (5, 43), 'unfortunate' (दुर्भगः)

195. पिंसुली पिंहुल (6, 47) 'sort of wind instrument made of straw'

196 रेसिअ (˜, 9) 'cut' (छिन्नम्).
रेहिअ (7, 10) 'with tail cut off' (छिन्नपुच्छम्).

197 पलही (6, 4) 'cotton' (कर्पास.) (noted also at SH. 8, 2, 174)

cf पलस (6, 70) 'cotton fruit' (कर्पासफलम्).
फलही (6, 82) 'ibid.'
वलही (7, 32) 'ibid'

PSM has noted occurrences of both पलही and फलही from literature. For the latter there occurs also a variant फडही (GS. 549).

(19) क्ख / च्छ variation.

This derives from alternative treatments of an original क्ष्. See Pischel, § 317–322.

198. अवअक्खिअ, अवअच्छिअं (1, 40) 'shaven face' (निर्वापित मुखम्).

The forms presuppose an original containing °क्ष्° It is not clear whether the forms derive from Sk अपतक्ष्, अवतक्ष् 'to chip off, to chop off'

199 अवअक्ख्, ओअक्ख्, अवयक्ख् अवक्ख् अवयच्छ्, अवयज्झ्, अवज्झ 'to see' (1, 48, 1, 59 com, SH 8 4, 181) From अवचक्ष्, Pischel, § 326, 499

200 छुड्हीरो (3, 38) 'child, moon' MP 50 12, 12 has this in the sense '*moon*' The gloss on the world is बालचन्द्र At MP 17, 4, 5 we have उड्हीर (v l छुड्हीर) in the same sense Obviously it should be खुड्हीर खुड् and छुड् both deriving from Sk क्षुद्र A child or moon is metaphorically क्षुद्रहीर 'gemlet'

201 रिक्खो, रिच्छा (7, 6) 'old man' (वृद्ध) Possibly a derisive slang expression, deriving from ऋक्ष 'bear'

(20) प > म्

cf Pischel, § 261

202 समुच्छणी (8, 17) 'broom' (समार्जनी) cf Pk पुछण पुछणी 'a Jain monk's broom' (from Sk प्रोञ्छ 'wipe out') The word, therefore, derives from Pk सपुछणी, from Sk सम्+प्रोञ्छ

(21) Cerebralization of dentals

See Pischel, § 218

203 तट्टी, (5, 1) 'hedge, fence' (वृति) (Guj टाडु ताडु)
टट्टइआ (4 1) curtain' (तिरस्करिणी) (cf H टट्टी, Guj टट्टो, ताटी)

204 डिअग्गी (4, 9) 'post, pillar' (स्थूणा).
PL (360) has दिअली

Hemacandra's meaning स्थूणा is misunderstood by R who renders it as 'an image', and by Doshi who takes it to be synonymous with पुत्तलिया

दिअलिआ (5, 39) 'a fool' (मूल) is a metaphorical extension of the above meaning

205 दडी (5, 33) ड्ड दडी, डिंडी (4, 7) 'cloth made from stiched pieces' (सूच्या संघट्टितानि वस्त्रखण्डानि, सूचीसंघट्टितवस्त्र युगलम्)

cf Guj दोडियु डोडियु in the same sense

206 दालिअ (5, 38) 'eye'

डायल (4, 9) 'ibid' Besides there is पायल (6, 38) 'eye'

207 कुंदीर (2, 39) 'the fruit of the Bimba plant, Momordica monadelpha' (बिम्ब्या फलम्)

cf तुंदीर (5, 14) 'the fruit of the sweet variety of the Bimba plant, Momordica monadelpha' (मधुरबिम्बम्)

R *incorrectly renders* मधुर *here as* 'charming' *It* is in contrast with the तिक्त or कटु variety (as in कटुतुण्डी or तिक्ततुण्डी)

Cf Ta *tontai*, Ma *tonti* Ka *tonde tondi*, *konde* (DED 2880), Sk तुण्डिका, तुण्डिकेरी, तुण्डिकेशी, M तोंडली, तेंडली

Guj टींडोरूँ and M तेंडली differ from the rest in having a front vowel in the first syllable, against the back vowel of other forms For the variation between the dental and cerebral cf तेंडुअ below

208 तेंदुअं (5, 17) 'Diospyros embryopteris' (तुंबुरु)
cf Sk तिन्दु, तिन्दुक, Pk तिंदु, तिंदुय, तेंदु, तदुअ H तेंदु
and Pk तिंदूसय H गींदसी

209 तुबुरु (4, 3) 'Diospyros embryopteris' (cf Sk तुम्बुरु तुम्बरु)

टिंबरु (4, 3) ibid

cf Guj टीमरु, H टिंबरु which presuppose टिंबरुअ-, टिम्बरुक- or तिम्बुरुक

cf Sk तुन्दम् 'belly', lex तुण्डिका 'navel', H टूंडी, Guj डुंटी (ND s v. तोंद)

210 बुडीरो (v l बुदीरो, बुदिरो) (6, 98) 'buffalow' Tr has बुड्डिरो This seems to be the original form, to be explained as an agentive in °इर° from बुड् 'to inmerse, to be submerged in water'. This points to the characteristic habit of the buffalow cf also बुडी (6, 98) and भुडीरो (6, 106) 'pig'

211 विहुडुओ (7, 65) 'Rahu' from विहुडुओ < विधुंतुद (Pischel, § 9)

(22) palatal / dental variation

cf Pischel, §§ 215, 216

212 चुछो (3, 15) 'completaly dried up, emaciated' (परिशोषित)

तुच्छ (5, 14) 'withered, dried' (अवशुष्कम्)

213 चच्छ (3, 4 com SH 8, 4 194 'chop' (तक्ष्)
तच्छ (SH 8, 4, 194, PSM) 'ibid'
But चच्छ् can be also derived from Sk त्वक्ष्

214 चोत्त (3, 19) 'goad' need not be connected with Sk तोत्र, as it can be derived from Sk चुद्° to impel

215 तुप्पा (5, 22) स्निग्ध (Sk तृप्र) and चुप्पो (3, 15) सस्नेह may be of different origins cf M तूप 'ghee' and Old G चोपड़ fatty substance' etc

216 सिज्जुरं (8 30) 'kingdom' (राज्यम्)
cf सिद्दूर (8, 30) 'ibid'
सिंहुरय (8 54) 'ibid'

217 मजीरं (6, 116) 'chain fetter' (शृङ्खलकम्)
मढीर (6, 141) ibid'

218 cf also छिण्णोब्भवा (3, 29) the Durva grass'
जिण्णोब्भवा (3, 46) 'ibid')

(23) स् / छ् variation

cf Pischel §211

219 पुस् (also पुस्) पुंछ् (6 53, SH 8, 4, 105) 'to wipe (मृज्)

220 छिप्पीर (3, 26) 'straw' (पलालम्)
सिप्पीर, सिप्पिर (PSM) 'ibid'

221 छिहइआ (3, 29) 'cream of curds' (दधिसर)
छिहिंडिमिल्ल (3, 30) (v l छिहडि°) 'curds' (दधि)
cf सिहइइल्ल (8 54) 'ibid'
cf Pk छिहडो छिहडि and सिहडो, सिहडि

222 छिप्प (6, 36) छप्प (PSM) 'tail'
cf Vedic शेप शेप्या 'tail'

223 छिप्पालो (3, 28) ox fond of corn' (सस्यासक्तो गौ)
cf सिप्प (8 28) 'straw' (पलालम्)

224 पिंछोली (6, 50) पिंपुली (6 47) 'a wind instrument made of straw'

(24) Non-aspirate / aspirate variation.

cf Pischel, § 206–209

225 अच्(1, 20; SH 4, 187) = कृष्
अछिअ (1, 14) आकृष्टम्
cf अयछ (1, 37, SH 4 187), आइछ् (1, 71, SH 4, 187) = कृष्, and अच्छिरिअच्छी (1 41) = परस्परार्पणम्

226 जाडी (3, 45) 'cluster of trees, thicket,' (गुल्मम्)
झाड (3 57) 'cluster of creepers' (लतागहनम्)
R misunderstands लतागहन and renders it as 'a bower of creepers' That it means 'a cluster of intertwining creepers' is clear fromt he illustrtion under 3, 57

227 जोडिआ (3, 49) a hunter' (व्याध)
झोडिओ (3, 60) 'ibid '

228 पल्हो (6, 4), पलस (6, 70) and फलही (6, 82)

229 पुस्, (6, 53 com, SH 8, 4, 105) 'to wipe' (मृज्)
फुस (6, 87 com, SH 8, 4, 105) 'ibid '

230 अब्भायत्तो (1, 31) 'returned' (प्रत्यागत)
According to Gopala the form is जब्भायत्थो and the meaning followed' (पश्चाद्गत)

231 उप्फाल् (1, 117, SH 8, 2, 174) = कथ्
उप्पाल (SH 8, 4, 2) = कथ्

232 पप्फुअ (6, 64) 'long' (दीर्घम्)
पपुअ (6, 12) 'ibid '

233 चप्फल (3, 20) 'falsehood' (असत्यम्)
SH 8, 3, 38 has चप्फल्य = in the sense 'liar' PSM notes also चप्पलअ in the same sense cf Tri

चप्पलओ = मिथ्याबहुभाषी and चप्पल = मिथ्यावच, MP. चप्पल and चप्पलत्त (DMP). DN (3, 4) चप्पर = असत्यम् (Tri has चंचुप्पर = मिथ्या)

234 रंप्, रंफ् (7, 3 com; SH 8, 4, 194) 'to chop' (तक्ष्)

235 घुंटी (6, 98), भुंडीरो, भुंडा 6, 106) 'pig' and घुंडीरो (6, 98) 'buffalo'.

(25) Single / geminate variation.

cf Pischel, §62-65 87-89, 304 etc

236 अड्डणो and अडणो (1 15) आकुल
cf. आदण्ण = आत (SH)

237 ओराली (1, 154) 'long and sweet sound' (दीर्घमधुरध्वनि)
cf ओराली 'rumbling roar' PC PSM etc

238 कोलो (2, 45) neck' (ग्रीवा)
कुल्लो (2, 61) 'ibid'

239 गुहमिउ (3, 47) 'deep' (गहनम्)
According to Gopala it is गुम्मिल्ल (v I गुम्मिलय)

240 भमड् भम्मड् (6 102 com SH 8, 4, 161) = भ्रम्

241 पिल्लरो, पिल्लको (4, 31) 'spitoon' पतद्ग्रह)

242 तल, तल्ल (5, 19) bed (शय्या)

243 ढुंढुल्ल ढंढोल् (4, 15 com 17 com, SH 8 4, 189) 'to search' (गवेष्)

244 द्विला, द्विल्ला (8, 66) 'sand' (वालुका)

245 तड्, तड्ड (5, 5 com SH. 8, 4, 137) 'to stretch' (तन्)

246 गडुली and गड्डुली (4, 20) 'tortoise' (कच्छप)

247 घेडाउी (4, 43, णिड्डाउी (PC 8, 2, 1) 'a head-ornament'

248 सवणा सवण्णा (8 8) 'wheat flour for preparing the sweetmeat घृतपूर'

249 वेदूणा (also वेलुणा), विदूणा (7, 65) 'shame' (लज्जा)

250 खवो and खव्वो (2, 77) 'the left hand' 'a donkey' cf Sk खर्व mutilated crippled, imperfect, dwarfish' (EWA 1 304. IAL 3832)

251 वोफिल्लो (7, 80) 'falsely brave, a preudo brave person (वोक्किल्लो stands for वोक्किल्लो or बुक्किल्लो, 'इल being a possessive suffix) (अलीकशूर)

बुक्क् means 'to thunder, to bark, to shout, to make an emply boast'

cf बुक्कासारो (6, 95) 'a coward'
This parallels Sk गेहेनर्दी and गोष्ठेनर्दी

(26) Loss of a nasal

252 अवेसी, अवेडी (1, 8) 'a panel of the entrance door' PL (791) has अवेवि in the same sense (फलिह is फलक 'plank' according to PSM and Doshi in PL but परिघ 'door-bolt' according to Doshi in DN p 16)

253 अवगमिआ, ओवगमी (1, 37) 'stale (or 'wet') hardened dough' (स्तीमितपर्युषितकणिक्का)

(27) Loss of initial vowel

cf *Pischel*, § *162*

254 रञ्जम, रंजणा (7, 3) = घट, कुण्डम्

cf Pk. अरंजर (PSM), Sk अलञ्जर, अलिञ्जर 'a small earthen water-jar' At MP. 5, 19, 11 and 93, 2,

4 it is glossed differently with अलञर, अलिञर, जलभाजन and अलञल. Tr. and PL. also record the word. cf. M. रांजण 'a large earthern water jar'. (DPM. 195).

255. अहोरणं (1, 25) 'upper garment.' (उत्तरीयम्). होरण (8, 72) 'a cloth'. (वस्त्रम्).

256. अत्थुवड (1, 23), थउड्ढ (5, 26) = भल्लातकम्.

257. वायणं (7, 57) 'present of food' (भोज्योपायनम्). This obviously derives from Sk. उपायनम्, Pk. उवायणं with apherisis of उ°. cf. Sk. lex. वायन, Guj. वायणु 'present of sweetmeats during a religious or festive occasion'.

In ओलइअ (1, 162) and लइअं (7, 18), ओलित्ती (1, 159), लित्ती (7, 22) and ओल्हेट्टो (1, 172) = अन्यासक्त॰, तृष्णापर: and लेहट्टो (7, 25) = लम्पट., the difference is possibly due to the prefix ओ° (< अप-, अव-, उद्-).

(28) Loss of an initial syllable.

Cf. Pischel, § 150.

258 उव्वाढं (according to some विउव्वाढ) (1, 129) 'extensive, free from misery' (विस्तीर्णम्, गतदुःखम्)

259 मलहरो (6, 120) 'tumult' (तुमुलः).
विमलहरो (7, 72) 'confused noise' (कलकलः).
It is not clear whether विमलिअं (7, 92) सशब्दम् 'noisy' is connected with this.

In Ap. literature मल्हर alone is found (see PC. 36, 12, 1; 40, 13, 4; 72, 1, 4; 87, 12, 3; differently glossed as शब्द, गर्जि, शोक).

260. वाहगणो or वाहगणओ (7, 61) 'an astrologer who fixes the auspicious day for the marriage' (मत्ती).
विवाहगणओ (6, 111) 'ibid'.

DN. 6, 111 gives मत्ती in the sense of विवाहगणक. But when it is given as the meaning of वाहगणो at 7, 61 R. misunderstands it and hence he renders it as 'a minister'.

261. णडुली, णडुली (4, 20) 'tortoise' (कच्छप)
डुली (5, 42) 'tortoise'.

cf. डुलि (*Amarakośa*), डुलि, दौलेय (Hemacandra's *Abhidhānacintāmaṇi*) and डुणी in the same sense, as noted by Doshi (p. 385).

(29) Loss of a medial vowel.

cf. Pischel, § 148.

262. कग्घायलो (2, 22) besides कग्घाडो (< कग्घायडो) (2, 53) 'coagulated or inspissated milk' (किलाट)
DN. 2, 22 also gives कग्घायलो

263. घुग्घुरी (2, 109) 'frog'.
घुरुघुरी (2, 109) 'ibid'.

Both go back to * घुर्घुरी (onomatopoetic). cf. Sk. घुरघुरा, घुरुघुरा, घुर्घुरक, घुर्घुरक

(30) Assimilation.

264 छंछुई (3, 24) 'The plant forget-me-not.' (कपिकच्छू). This has resulted from छछुई (DN. 3, 24) through assimilation of छ् to the preceding छ्. Pk. छुव् 'to touch' might have aided the change under the influence of popular etymologyzing. cf. भिंभल from विम्भल विंभल, Sk. विह्वल.

(31) Vocalic dissimilation.

When two syllables containing इ occur in a word the first is changed to अ.

For a similar dissimilation of उ, see Pischel, § 123.

In view of the tendency of the pre-nasal अ to develop as इ No. 265, 268, 269, 271 can be perhaps better interpreted as cases of that change and placed under a separate head.

265. अंगलिअं (1, 28) 'piece of sugarcane' (इक्षुशकलम्).
इंगली (1, 79) 'ibid'.

cf. Sk. अङ्गारिका 'stalk of sugar-cane'. cf. also Pk. अंगारो, अंगालो and इंगारो, इंगालो, all meaning 'charcoal'.

266. खंजिअं (2, 78) 'censured, blamed; rebuked' (उपालब्धम्).
खिंजिअं (2, 74) 'censure, blame, rebuke' (उपालम्भः).

267. कविड (2, 9) 'backyard of the house' (गृहपश्चिमाङ्गणम्).
किविडी (2, 60) 'ibid'.

268. कलिंचं and किलिंचं (2, 11) 'small piece of wood' (लघुदारु). Cf. Pk. किलिंच.

269. टंटं (according to some टंटी) and टिंटी (4, 7) 'pieces of cloth stitched together' (युग्मा संघट्टितानि वस्त्रखण्डानि).

Of these टंटं (टंटी) is supported by Guj. टांटियुं 'dhoti or sari whose damaged middle portion is cut off and the remaining two pieces are stitched together'.

270. कक्किडो (2, 5) 'chameleon' (कृकलास).
सिक्किड (2, 74) 'ibid'.
Cf. सिक्किडी (2, 32) 'snake' (Sk कर्कट, Pk. कक्कड 'crab' and Sk. कर्कोटक, Pk कक्कोडय 'name of a snake-king') Guj काकीडो, काचंडो, काचींडो 'chameleon'. M. खेकडा, Guj खेकडो, सेंकडो 'a crab'.

271 पसढि (6, 10) 'gold' (कनकम्).
Cf पसिडी (PL.) and Tel *pasidi*

272 पिरिडि (6, 47), हिरडी (8, 68) 'kite' (शकुनिका).

273. खारंफिडी (2, 73), गोरंफिडी (2, 98), रप्फडिआ (7, 4) all meaning गोधा.

274. विल्लरी, वल्लरी (7, 32)' hair'.

(32) उ / अ variation

275. खप्परो (2, 69), खप्पुरो (2, 69 com) 'rough' (रूक्ष).
Cf. Pk. खउर 'sticky substance', 'to besmear'; also DN. 2, 72, SH 8, 4, 154

276 खल्लिरी (2 70) 'sign' (संकेत)
खुल्लिरी (2, 70) 'ibid'

277. गुलगुंछ (2, 93, SH. 8, 4, 36, 144) 'to throw up' (उत्+क्षिप्, उत्+नम्) has the alternative form गुलगुछ (PSM.)
Cf also गुलगुल् and गुलुगुल् (PSM)

278 गुंजुल्ल (गुंजोल्ल) (2, 93, SH 8, 4, 202) 'to surge up, to rise up, to be in high spirits' (उत्+लस्)
गजोल्लिअ (2, 100) 'hornpilated' (रोमाञ्चितम्); 'titillated' (हास्यस्थानेऽङ्गस्पर्शो यत् गिलिगिलाविअ इति लोके रूढम्).

279 छइल्ली (3, 54) छंडुली (3 61) 'unchaste woman' (असती)

280 ढकुणा (4, 14) 'bedbug' (मत्कुण)
ढिंकुणो, ढिंकुणो (PSM) 'bug'
ढेंकुणो (4, 14) 'bedbug'

281 ढंढल्ल् (4, 15 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'to wander' (भ्रम्)
ढेंढुल्ल् (4, 17 com, SH 8, 4, 161) 'ibid'

(33) ओ/अ variation

282 छडुली (3, 61) 'sport play' (क्रीडा)
छोडलिआ (3, 60) 'Rasalike play'

283a णअत्रो, णोअत्रो (4, 17) 'agent, deputy' (आयुक्त)
cf णस्थाउत्तो (4, 22) इष्ट, नियोगिपुत्र

283b ततडी (5, 4) 'flour mixed with curds' (करम्ब)
तोंतड (5, 4) 'ibid'.

284 टटल्ल् (4, 15, SH. 8 4, 161) and ढोल्ल् (PSM.) 'to wander' (भ्रम्)

(34) Metathesis.

Cf Pischal § 354

285 अइहारा (1, 34) 'lightning'. (विद्युत्)
From अइराहा, Sk अचिरामा

286 अंबमसी (1, 37) 'hardened stale dough'
The alternative form is अंबसमी from Sk. अम्लसमा 'acid like', 'sour and fermented'

287 उम्मल् (1, 141, SH 8 4, 202) and उल्लस् = उद् + लस्

288 छंकुई (3, 24) 'the plant forget-me-not' (कपिकच्छूः). PSM notes कच्छु also in the same sense (cf. DN. कच्छुरी 2, 11 also in that very sense). Its pleonastically extended form कच्छुई would give *छकुई by metathesis. The tendency to alternate a cluster of stops with a nasal plus stop would give छकुई

289. पाडवणं (6, 18) 'falling at the feet;' from पावडणं (Sk पादपतनम्)

290. बउहारी (6, 97) 'broom'; from बहुआरी, Sk बहुकारी.

291. मडओ, मयडो (6, 115) 'garden' (आरामः)

292. महअरो (6, 123) 'lord of a forest hideout' (गह्वरपतिः).

Cf. मयहरो (PSM.) 'a village headman'. (cf महहरो 6, 121).

293a. वेलुलिअं (7, 77). cf वेलुरिअं and वेरुलिअं (Sk. वैडूर्यम्.)

293b हिल्लोडणं (8, 69) 'noise to scare away animals from the field' (क्षेत्रे मृगनिषेधरवः).

Metathesis would give हिड्डोलणं with which compare हिंडोल्लणं (8, 76) = क्षेत्ररक्षणनादः; हिंडोलणय (8,76) 'ibid.'; हिंडोलयं (8, 69) = क्षेत्रे मृगरवनिषेधः (or क्षेत्ररक्षणयन्त्रम, according to some).

(35) Haplology.

294. णहरी (4, 20) 'knife' (क्षुरिका).

This has resulted from णहहरी (Sk. नख-हरिका) through haplology. Cf. Pk. णहहरणी, णहरणी 'a nail-cutter'; Guj. नरेणी, नेरणी, नराणी.

295. आवग (1, 62) deriving from Sk. अपामार्ग through *अवावग

(36) Miscellaneous.

Under this head are collected pairs of obscure or undetermined relationship. The variations too are sporadic.

296. अयछ (1, 37; SH. 8, 4, 187) and आइछ् (1, 71; SH 8, 4, 187)

297. कलवू (2, 12) 'gourd vessel' and अलाऊ, अलावु (PSM.) 'gourd'

298 कलेरो (*2, 53*) 'skeleton' (कङ्काल), 'dreadful' (करालः); कलेवर (PSM.) 'skeleton' (Sk कडेवरम्, कलेवरम्)

299. चिल्लिरि (3, 11), झिल्लिरिआ (3, 62) मशकः

300 झरंको (3, 55), झरंतो (3, 55) तृणमय पुरुष.

301. णिघाओ (4, 34), णिहाओ (4, 49) स्वेदः.

302. णिविद्धो (4, 38), णिवित्तो (4, 32) सुप्तोत्थित.

303. णिव्वढो (4, 28), णिव्वेढो (4, 28) नग्न

304. णिसुद्धं (4, 36), णिसुट्टं (SH, 8, 4, 259) पातितम्.

305. णिरक्को (4, 49), णिरप्पो (4, 49) पृष्ठम्

306. चुक्कुडो, चुलुप्पो (3, 16) छाग.

307 वक्कड (7, 35), वडप्प (7, 84) निरन्तरवृष्टि.

308. णिहुअ (4, 50), णिहूअ (4, 26) सुरतम्

309. णिरंगी (4, 31), णीरंगी (4, 31) शिरोऽवगुण्ठन.

310 णिहुहो (*4, 33*), णिव्वूढो (*4, 33*) स्तब्धः

311. णाउड्डो (4, 47), णेउड्डो (4, 44) सद्भाव

312 णिवच्छण, णेवच्छण (4, 40) अवतारणम्.

313. खोलो (2, 80), घोलो (5, 30) 'part of a garment' (वस्त्रैकदेशः).

314. दुक्खं and दुत्थं (5, 42) जघनम्.
There is also दुग्ग (5, 53) in the same sense.

315. दूणो (5, 44), धूणो (5, 60) 'elephant.' cf. थूणो (5, 29) 'horse'.

316 पउढ, पऊढ (6, 4), पउत्थं (6, 66) 'house' (गृहम्).

317. डिंढी (4, 7) 'pieces of cloth stiched togather'.
रिंढी (7, 5) 'patched garment' (कन्थाप्राया).

318. पडुवइअ (6, 14). 'sharp' (तीक्ष्णं).
मडुवइअ (6, 146) 'ibid'.

319. पुलासिओ (6, 55) अग्निकणः.
मुलासिओ (6, 135) स्फुलिङ्गः.

320. पुआइणि (6, 54) पिशाचगृहीता, उन्मत्ता, दुःशीला.
मुआइणि (6, 135) डुम्बी. cf. पुआई (6, 80) पिशाच.

321. पुरुपुरिआ (6, 55) उत्कण्ठा.
मुरुमुरिअ (6, 136) रणरणकः.
cf. रुअरुइआ (7, 8), रुहओ (PSM.) उत्कण्ठा.

322. विल्लं (7, 88) 'clear, pure' (अच्छम्).
विल्हं (7, 61) 'white' (धवलम्).

323. वेप्पुअ (7, 76) (also वेप्पो 7, 74) भूतादिगृहीतम्.
सिप्पुअ (8, 30) भूतगृहीतम्.

324 पधुच्छुहणी (6, 35) श्वशुरकुलात् प्रथममानीता वधूः.
हत्थच्छुहणी (8, 65) नववधूः.

325. अच्छिहरुल्लो (1, 41) द्वेष्यः, वेष.
हत्थिहरिल्लो (8, 64) वेषः.

II CORRECTION OF ERRONEOUS INTERPRETATIONS*

In the word list that follows, under each entry first we have reproduced the relevant Deśya item with its place of occurrence in DN. and its Sanskrit meaning (after the DN. Com.). *It is followed by* English meaning as given by Ramanujaswami, but which we hold to be incorrect This item is given here under the label '1. (R)'. Next follows the correct interpretation under the label '2. (C)', along with discussion where necessary Etymological suggestion is rarely, if ever, thrown out

326 अचल (1, 53) गृहपश्चिमाङ्गणम्, गृहपश्चिमप्रदेशः.

1. (R.) 'the western part of a house'.

2 (C) 'the backyard or back part of a house.'

327. अच्छिविअच्छी (1, 41) परस्पराकर्षणम्.

1. (R). 'mutual attraction'.

2. (C.) 'mutual pulling'. cf. अछविंछ K. 38, 7; अंछ् (PSM.) 'to pull'; अंछिअ (1, 14) = आकृष्टम् (R. 'drawn near' but correctly 'pulled').

328. अजराउरं (1, 45) उष्णम्.

1. (R.) 'heat'.

2. (C.) 'hot'.

329. अज्जो (1, 5) जिनः.

1. (R.) 'Mahāvīra'.

2. (C.) 'a Tīrthaṅkara'.

* See p. 10, 11.

330. अज्झोलिआ (1, 33) क्रोडाभरणे मौक्तिकरचना.

1. (R.) pearls 'in a chest ornament'.

2. (C.) 'a design of pearls in a chest ornament'.

331. अडतम्मिअं (1, 41) प्रतिजागरितम्.

1. (R.) 'watchfulness'.

2. (C.) 'attended upon; taken care of'.

332. अणरामओ (1, 45) अरतिः.

1. (R.) 'dissatisfaction'.

2. (C.) 'restlessness caused by love's longing'.

333. अणहारओ (1, 38) खल्ल निम्नमध्यमित्यर्थः.

1. (R.) 'a pit'.

2. (C.) खल्ल is a sort of cup made from leaves, paper etc. Hence the secondary meaning is 'that which has a cavity or depression in the middle'.

The illustrative stanza in DN has अणहारगंड 'having cheeks with cavities'.

PSM. gives 'empty' (रिक्त) as one of the meanings of खल्ल and cites the following passage in support: जाया खल्लकवोला परिसोसियमंससोणिया घणिय Here too the meaning 'a thing depressed in the middle' fits well. The cheeks are here said to have become cup-like due to deep cavities resulting from emaciation.

334. अणुवज्जिअ (1, 41) प्रतिजागरितम्.

1. (R.) 'watchfulness'.

2. (C.) see under अडतम्मिअ.

335. अणगाण (1, 7) विवाहवधूदानम् । विवाहकाले वध्वै यद् दीयते यद् वा विवाहार्थं वध्वा एव वराय यद् दानम्.

1. (*R.*) 'dowry or a present from the bride to bridegroom for marriage.'

2. (C.) 'dowry, or the ceremony of offering the bride to the bridegroom at the time of marriage'.

336. अचसमी, अवमसी, अनसमिआ (1, 37) स्तीमितपर्युषितकणिका.

1. (R.) 'cooked grain wet with being kept over a night'.

2 (C.) 'dough wet or hardened because of staleness'.

For कणिका 'dough' see IAL. 2665. (There under the materials given from Guj. it should be correctly noted that कणक, कणिक (कणेक) means 'dough,' while कणकी means 'broken grains of rice').

337. अवेड्डी (1, 7) मुष्टिद्यूतम्.

1. (R) 'a kind of game'.

2. (C.) 'a kind of gambling game in which cowries or similar pieces are concealed in the closed palm and there is a stake on guessing correctly whether the number is odd or even'.

338. अत्थुड (1, 9) लघु.

1 (R.) 'light'.

2 (C.) 'small'.

339. अंवेसि, अवेसी (1, 8) गृहद्वारफलहक.

1. (R.) 'a plank attached to the doorway'.

2. (C) 'a door panel'.

340. अम्माइआ (1, 22) अनुगा, अनुमार्गगामिनी.

1. (R.) 'going along the way'.

2 (C.) 'a woman who follows'.

341. अलसं (1, 52) कुसुम्भरक्तम्.

1 (R) 'saffron-coloured'.

2. (C) 'dyed in Indian madder'.

342. अल्लत्थ (1, 54) जलार्द्रा

1 (R) 'a fan wetted with water'.

2 (C) 'a wet cloth'.

343 अवंगो (1, 15) कटाक्ष

1 (R) 'a glance'

2 (C) 'a side glance'. (अपाङ्ग.).

344 अवज्झस (1, 56) कटि

1 (R) 'the buttocks'

2 (C) 'the waist'

345. अवडओ (1, 2) तृणपुरुष

1. (R) 'the form of a man made of grass'

2 (C) 'a scare-crow or dummy made of grass, etc'

346 अवडक्किओ (1, 47) प्रपातनिहत, कूपादौ निरत्त

1 (R) 'killed in a well'.

2 (C) 'one who has died an unnatural death by falling from a height or throwing himself in a well, etc'

347 अवड्डिअ (1, 21) खिन्नम्

1. (R) 'distressed',

2 (C) 'spiritless, depressed'.

348 अवणो (1, 55) वर्ह, परिवाह, गृहफलहक

1 (R) 'overflow', 'the plank of a house'.

2. (C) 'flow' or 'a canal, or passage for water', 'a door-panel'

For अवेसि (1, 8) and अवणो the *meaning is* given as घरफलह But in the com on 1, 8 it is clarified as गृहद्वारफलहक.

349 अवत्थय (1, 34) विसंस्थुलम्

1 (R) 'unsteady'

2 (C) 'agitated, disturbed from its proper place or setting, ruffled'

350. अवयाण (1, 24) आकर्षणरज्जु

1 (R) 'a cord to draw anything near'

2 (C) 'a tether'

351 अवयारो (1, 32) माघपूर्णिमोत्सवविशेषो यस्मिन्निक्षुदन्तधावनाद्याचार क्रियते

1 (R) 'a festival in the month of Mâgha'

2 (C) 'a particular festival celebrated on the Magha fullmoon day, with observances like using a sugarcane piece for a tooth-pick, etc'

352 अवयासिणी (1, 46) नासारज्जु

1 (R) 'nose-thread'

2 (C) 'nose-rope of animals' (Sk अपकर्षणी)

353 अवराहो अवरोहो (1 28) कटी

1 (R) 'the buttocks'

2 (C) 'the waist'

354 आअली (1, 61) झाड्भेद

1. (R) 'a kind of bower'

2 (C) 'a sort of thicket'

cf झाड and झाडी

355. आइप्पणं (1, 78) पिष्टम्, उत्सवे गृहमण्डनार्थं सुधाछटा, तन्दुलपिष्टक्षीरं गृहमण्डनार्थमित्यन्ये.

1. (R.) 'a ground substance'; 'whitewash'.

2. (C) 'flour'; 'lime-plaster used for decorating houses on festive occasions'; 'a paste of *rice-flour* used for drawing decorative designs in the house (entrance, courtyard, etc.'), according to some. cf. Beng. अल्पना

PSM. wrongly separates तन्दुलपिष्टक्षीरं and गृहमण्डनार्थम् and takes them as two different meanings. आदीपनम्—आदीपना can give us आइप्पणं — आलिप्पणा, the latter giving अल्पना.

356. आउसं (1, 65) कूर्चम्,

1. (R.) 'a brush'.

2. (C.) 'beard'. cf. its another meaning क्षुरकर्म noted in PSM. Doshi wrongly takes कूर्च to mean 'hair between the eyebrows'.

357. आडआली (1, 69) मिश्रीभावः.

1. (R.) 'the state of being mixed'.

2. (C.) 'a mixture (prepared by mixing powdery or similar substance with a liquid). cf. Hem.'s illustration and Guj. अडवाळवु 'to mix (in the above number)'. Doshi understands the word in the sense of 'adulteration', PSM. in the sense of 'admixture'.

358. आणाइ (1, 64) शकुनिकाख्य: पक्षी.

1. (R.) 'a kind of bird'.

2. (C.) see under पाति.

359 आमलय (1, 67) नूपुरगृहम्.

1. (R.) 'dressing room'.

2. (C.) 'a casket for the anklet'.

cf. Guj. घर् 'a case for keeping spectacles etc.' from गृहकम्.

360. आयासलवो (1, 72) नीडम्, पक्षिगृहम्

1, (R.) 'a nest', 'a cage'.

2. (C.) 'a nest'.

Hem. has given पक्षिगृहम् as a rendering of नीड in the text.

361 आरदरं (1, 78) अविविक्तम् i. e. अनेकान्तम्; सकटम्.

1. (R) 'not alone'; 'difficulty'

2. (C.) 'not lonely, inhabited, populated'; 'narrow, closely packed'.

PSM. interpretes सक्ट as 'pervaded'.

362 आलीण (1, 65 निकट भयम्.

1. (R) 'a danger at hand'.

2 (C.) 'an impending danger'.

363 आलीवण (1, 71) प्रदीप्तम्, प्रदीपनकम्.

1. (R) 'illumination'.

2. (C) 'a burning fire, conflagration'. With प्रदीपनकम् cf. Pk. पलीवण and Guj पलेवणु 'fire, conflagration'

364 आहुंदुरो (1, 66) बाल.

1. (R.) 'a tail'.

2. (C) 'a child'.

365 इदट्ठलओ (I, 82) इन्द्रोत्थापनम्

1 (R) 'awakening Indra'

2 (C) 'ceremonial removal of the Indra's Banner (Indradhvaja) as the concluding rite of the Indra-maha festival'

Refer to the illustrative stanza.

366 इल्लो (1, 83) वृष्टिनिवारणम्, वर्षत्राणम्

1 (R.) 'a shelter from rain'

2 (C) 'an umbrella'

cf इल्लीरं (1, 83) वृष्टिरक्षणम्, वृष्टिवारणम्

367 इल्लो (1, 83) कृष्ण , कृष्णवर्ण

1 (R) 'black colour'

2 (C) 'black, dark-coloured'

368 इस (1 84) कील , कीलक

1 (R) 'a wedge'.

2 (C) 'a nail, a stake'

369 इसओ (1, 84) रोज्झाख्यो मृग

1 (R) 'a kind of animal'

2 (C) 'a kind of antelope'

cf Guj रोझ

370 उअहारी (1, 108) दोहनकारी, दोग्ध्री

1 (R) 'a milch cow'

2 (C) 'a milkmaid, a milking woman'

371 उक्कालो, उब्भरो, उम्हा, उब्बाहा (1, 87) घर्म

1 (R) 'warmth'

2 (C) 'heat'

372. उक्खडिअं, ओक्खंडिअं (1, 112) आक्रान्तम्.
1. (R.) 'seized'.
2. (C.) 'attacked by, overpowered by'.

373. उक्खडो, उग्घाओ, उद्दामो, उद्दाओ, उप्पीलो, उब्बरो (1, 126) स्थपुटः, विषमोन्नतप्रदेशः.
1. (R.) 'unevenly raised'.
2. (C.) 'an uneven raised place.'

374. उग्गुलुछिआ (1, 118) हृदयरसोच्छलनम्.
1. (R.) 'disturbance or upsetting of the heart'.
2. (C.) 'upsetting of the stomach accompanied by a strong vomitting sensation'.
cf. मउली.

375. उग्घाओ (1, 126). See उक्खडो.

376. उच्छल्लिअ (1, 111) छिन्नत्वक्.
1. (R.) 'skin torn off'.
2. (C.) 'with the bark peeled off'.
cf. the illustration and Pk. छल्लि 'bark, skin'.

377. उज्झोलो (1, 131), उच्छुलो (1, 131) श्रमः, खेदः.
1. (R.) 'sorrow'.
2. (R.) 'fatigue'.

378 उजड (1, 96) उद्वसम्.
1. (R.) 'banished, desolate'.
2. (C.) 'deserted'.
cf. Guj. ऊजड.

379. उत्तिरिविडी (1, 122) ऊर्ध्वोर्ध्वं भाण्डादेः स्थापनम्.
1. (R.) 'one above the other'.

2. (C.) 'stacking of piling arrangement of utensils like pots, etc., one above the other in the descending order of their size'.

cf. Guj. उतरड, M. उत्तरंड.

380. उद्दामो (1, 126). See उक्खडो.

381. उद्देही (1, 93) उपदेहिका.

1. (R.) 'a minor body(which grows on the diseased parts of the body).'

2. (C.) 'a *termite*', 'a white-ant'. See the illustration (उद्देहीतिक्खतुड 'with a mouth as piercing as that of a white-ant'), and Guj उधई.

382 उद्धाओ (1, 126). See उक्खडो.

383. उप्पीलो (1, 126) ,, ,,

384 उप्पेहडं, उम्मच्छविअं, उल्लसिअ (1, 116) उद्भटम्.

1. (R.) 'excellent'.

2. (C) 'intense, fierce'.

385. उब्बूरो (1, 126). See उक्खडो.

386. उम्मच्छविअ (1, 116). See उप्पेहडं.

387. उम्मडं (1, 124) हठ·

1. (R.) 'violence'.

2. (C.) 'stubornness, obstinacy'.

388. उल्लिअं (1, 81) निकूणिताक्षम्.

1. (R.) 'closed eyes'.

2. (C.) 'with eyes glancing sideways'.

389. उल्लसिअं (1, 116). See उप्पेहड.

390. उम्मरो (1, 87). See उद्दोलो.

391. उव्वा (1, 87). See उक्कोलो.

392. उव्वाहुल (1, 136) रणरणया, औत्सुक्यम्.

1. (R.) 'eagerness'.

2. (C.) 'yearning due to lovelorn condition'. see ऊसण.

393. उव्वाहो (1, 87). See उक्कोलो.

394. उव्वुण (1, 123) उद्भटम्.

1. (R.) 'excellent'.

2. (C.) 'intense, fierce'.

395. उसुओ (1, 89) दूषणम्.

1. (R.) 'censure'.

2. (C.) 'fault'.

396. ऊसण (1, 139) रणरणकः.

छुछुंमुसय (3, 31) 'ibid.'

1. (R.) 'Cupid, the god of love'.

2. (C.) 'yearning and restlessness in the love-lorn condition'.

cf. रणरणया (1, 136) given as a meaning of उव्वाहुल and rendered in com. with औत्सुक्यम्.

397. एक्कविवली (1, 146) शाल्मलीपुष्पैर्नवफलिका.

1. (R.) 'the form of a woman made of silk cotton flowers'.

2. (C.) 'fresh pod of the silk cotton tree with its flowers'.

398. ओच्छणं (1, 152) दन्तधावनम्.

1. (R) 'cleaning the teeth'.

2. (C.) 'a tooth-pick'.

399. ओच्छिअं (1, 150) केशविवरणम्.

1. (R.) 'displaying the hair'.

2. (C.) 'spreading out the hair'.

400. ओज्झाय (1, 159) अन्य प्रेर्य यत्करेण गृहीतम्.

1. (R) 'anything first offered to another and then grasped with the hand'.

2. (C.) 'snatched after pushing away another person'.

401. ओत्थओ (1, 151) अवसन्नः.

1. (R.) 'ended'.

2. (C.) 'dejected'.

402. ओत्थरिओ (1, 169) आक्रान्तः, आक्रममाणः.

1. (R.) 'seized', 'seizing'.

2 (C.) 'attacked', 'attacking'. cf. उत्थर् in PC., MP. etc.

403. ओद्दपिअ (1, 171) आक्रान्तम्.

1. (R.) 'seized'.

2. (C.) 'attacked'.

404. ओरंपिअं (1, 171) see ओद्दपिअ.

405. ओरिल्लो (1, 155) अचिरकालः.

1. (R.) 'a short period'.

2. (C.) 'recent time, time that is not long past'.

406. ओहंज (1, 156) नास्तीतिभणितगर्भा क्रीडा.

1. (R.) 'a gesture expressive of negation'.

2. (C.) 'a game involving saying "no" "no".'

407. ओरिमा (1, 153) उद्देही, उपदेहिका

1 (R) 'a minor body (which grows on the diseased parts of the body)'

2 (C) 'white-ant, termite'

See उद्देही

408 ओलुंपओ (1, 163) तापिकाहस्त

1 (R) 'a go-between'

2 (C) 'a spatula shaped turn spit used to turn *chapatis* under baking'

तापिकाहस्त is a Sanskritization of the Guj derivative तावेथो, तवेथो in the same sense.

409 ओहट्टिअ (1, 159) see ओज्झाय

410 कजवो (2, 11) तृणाद्युत्कर

1 (R) 'a stack of grass, etc'

2 (C) 'sweepings or litter, containing grass, etc'

411 कडइओ (2, 22) स्थपति .

1 (R) 'a chief, king'

2 (C) 'a mason'

412 कडसला (2, 19) वक्रमेकधारं लोहायुधम्

1 (R) 'a sickle'.

2 (C) a one edged, crooked iron weapon'

413 कणिआरिअ कण्णस्सरिअ, कण्णोस्सरिअ, काणच्छी (2, 24) काणाक्षिदृष्टम्

1 (R 'looked askance

2 (C) 'amorous side glance'

414 कण्णस्सरिअ (2, 24) See कणिआरिअ

415 कण्णोच्छडिआ, कण्णोट्ठत्ती (2, 22) दत्तकर्णा, या भाषणार्थं परवाक्य गृह्णाति

1 (R) 'overhearing'

2 (C) 'a woman listening intently with a view to rerort'

416 कण्णोट्ठत्ती (2, 22) See कण्णोच्छडिआ

417 कण्णोस्सरिअ (2, 24) See कणिआरिअ

418 कतवारो (2 11) See कज्जवो

419 कवरो, कोत्थर (2, 13) विज्ञानम्

1 (R) 'wisdom'

2 (C) skill'

420a कयारो (2, 11) see कज्जवो

420b कवासो कविसा (2, 5) अधजङ्घा मोचकमित्यर्थ

1 (R) 'an armour for the legs'

2 (C) 'a sort of shoe' See अद्धजघा (1, 33), मोच (6 139)

421 कविड (2, 9) किविडी (2 60) गृहपश्चिमाङ्गणम्

1 (R) 'the western courtyard of a house'

2 (C) the backyard'

422 कविसा (2 5) See कवासो

423 काणच्छी (2, 24) See कणिआरिअ

424 काणत्थेवो (2 29) विरलाम्बुकणवृष्टि

1 (R) 'a shower of rain'

2 (C.) 'a drizzle'

425 कावी (2 26) नीला नीलवर्णा

1 (R' 'blue'

2 (C) 'indigo' cf Sk lexicons नीला, नीलवर्णा 'the indigo plant' But H काइ means 'moss'. cf Sk नीली, जलनीली 'moss' With नीली, cf Guj लील 'moss'

426 कासारं (2, 27) सीसकपत्रकम्,

1 (R) 'lead'

2 (C) 'a lead-sheet'

427. किपओ (2, 31) कृपण

1 (R) 'poor, pitiable'

2 (C) 'a miser'

428 किविडी (2, 60) See कविड

429. कुक्कुडो (2, 13) See उक्कुरुडो.

430 कुट्टयरी, कुट्टा, कुमारी, कोसट्टइरिआ (2, 33) चण्डी

1 (R) 'an angry woman'

2 (C) 'Parvati, Śiva's spouse' See the illustrative stanza

431 कुळो, कूवो (2, 62) हृतत्याजक.

1 (R) 'one who abandons the stolen property'

2. (C) 'one who forces others to abandon the stolen things'

432 कुडिअपेसण (2, 43) ब्राह्मणविष्टि

1 R) 'sending a brahman'

2. (C) 'forced service rendered to a brahman' विष्टि means 'forced labour' (cf DN कुडिओ, and पेसण 'service')

433 कुमारी (2, 35) See कुट्टयरी

434 तुरतुरिअ (2 42) रणरणक See ऊसण

435 कुरुलो (2 63) कुटिलकेश
1 (R) 'curly hair
2 (C) having curly hair'

436 कुहिणी (2 62) कूर्पर
As the Sk rendering was erroneously read by R as कर्पूर, he has wrongly given camphor' as its meaning instead of 'elbow'

437 कूवो (2 62) See कुडो

438 कोट्टिबो (2, 47) द्रोणी
1 (R) 'a wooden tub'
2 (C) 'a boat

439 कोत्थरं (2, 13) विज्ञानम्
1 (R) knowledge
2 (C) 'skill'

440 कोसट्टइरिआ (2 35) See कुट्टयरी

441 कोहली (2 46) तापिका
1 (R.) 'a go-between'
2 (C) 'baking pan'

442 खडहडी (2 72) तरुमर्कट
1 (R.) 'a monkey'
2 (C.) 'a squirrel' cf Pk खाडहिला, Guj खिसकोली 'a squirrel'

443 खोडपज्जाली (2, 70) स्थूलेन्धनाग्नि
1 (R) 'conflagration'

2. (C) 'fire from burning big logs of wood'
cf Pk गोडी 'log of wood', G खोड, खोडसु 'ibid'

444 गजोल्लिअ (2, 100) हास्यस्थानेऽङ्गस्पर्शो, यत् गिलिगिञ्चिअ इति लोके रूढम्

1 (R) 'touching the body in a place where a cry af joy is produced'

2 (C.) 'touching the body in sensitive places to excite laughter', i e. tickling or titillating

The colloquialism गिल्गिञ्चिअ cited in com is preserved in Guj गल्गलियां 'tickling, titillation'

445 गणणाइआ (2, 87) चण्डी

1 (R) 'an angry woman'.

2 (C.) 'Śiva's consort, Pārvatī'.

The word obviously derives from Sk गणनायिका lex 'Durgā'. cf. lex गणनाथ and गणपति meaning 'Śiva', besides the usual 'Gaṇeśa'

446. गत्ताडी (2, 82) गवादनी.

1. (R) 'a pasture'.

2 (C) 'a trough (or a particular place) in the cattle yard holding cattle feed'

गवादनी has this meaning in lexicons cf also its Guj derivative गमाण (f) with the same meaning.

447 गाणी (2, 82) See गत्ताडी.

448 गोअटा (2, 98) गोचरणा .

1. (R) 'tenders of cows'

2 (C) 'cow's feet'

The illustrative stanza makes this clear

449 घरोली (2 105) गृहगोलिका (v l गृहगोधिका)

1 (R) 'a small ball'

2 (C) 'a house lizard'.

Sk lex गृहगोलक गृहगोलिका, the variant गृहगोधिका, Guj घरोळी, गरोळी 'a small house lizard' and the illustrative stanza make our meaning clear

450 घारी (2, 107) शकुनिकाख्य पक्षी

चिल्ला (3, 9) 'ibid'

पिरिडी (6, 47) शकुनिका

सउली (8, 8) 'ibid'

हिरडी (8 68) 'ibid'

R renders meanings of the first two words with 'a hensparrow, of the third with 'a bird', of the fourth with 'a kind of bird' and of the fifth with a vulture' cf also आणाई (4 64) शकुनिकाख्य पक्षी 'a kind of bird' (R) But actually all mean the same thing, viz, 'a kite (bird)' H चील from चिल्ला and Guj समळी, समडी cognate with सउली (and perhaps with Sk शकुनिका, Pk सउणि, सउणिआ) have this meaning For चिल्ला, cf H चिल्लाना to scream', Pk चिंचिरि (DN 3, 11) 'a cricket, a mosquito' They derive from a root meaning 'to send sharp notes', 'to scream'

451 घुसिरसार (2, 109) अवस्नानम् । मसूरादिना पिष्टम्

1 (R) 'the flour of a certain pulse'

2 (C) 'unguents (like the flour of lentil, etc) rubbed before bathing'

cf. अवण्हाण noted by PSM. from Nāyā° 1, 13 and Vivāga° 1, 1 in the sense of 'bathing with soap etc.' cf. Guj. पीठी in the sense given above.

452. चक्खुइण (3, 4) पेक्खणअं, वेक्षणीयम्.

1. (R.) 'beatiful to look at'.

2. (C.) 'show or dramatic performance.' See the illustrative stanza.

453. चडुला (3, 8 com.) रत्नतिलकम्.

454. चडुलातिलयम् (3, 8) काञ्चनशृङ्खलालम्बितरत्नतिलकम्.

1. (R.) 'a jewel' for the first and 'a jewel hanging from a gold chain' for the second.

2. (C.) It is not just any jewel, but the jewel which serves as (or occupies the place of) the *tilaka* on the forehead. This refers to a head ornament consisting of a gold chain with a jewel for pendant that would occupy the place of the *tilaka* mark on the forehead—resembling the presentday दामणी (or probably earlier राखडी) or its modified form चादलो worn in Gujarat.

455. चंदवडाया (3, 7) अर्धप्रावृतदेहा.

1. (R.) 'half covered body'.

2. (C.) 'a lady with partly covered body'.

456. चिच (3, 10) रमणम्.

1. (R.) 'charming'.

Doshi 'attractive'; also 'play'.

PSM. 'sexual enjoyment'.

2. (C.) As the phrase चिचठियचिक्का in the illustrative stanza under (3, 10) shows, रमण means here

जघन or मध्य 'waist'. Hearing that her boy has climbed up a tamarind tree, the mother taking her baby on the waist rushes to call the boy — this is the purport of the illustrative stanza. So also रमणम्, given as one of the meanings of चुचुणिआ (3, 23) may have the meaning of जघन, मध्य 'waist'

Looking to the meaning मध्य, one is tempted to suggest विच ('the middle') as the correct form for चिच

457. चिमिणो (3, 11) रोमश

1 (R) 'a ram' 'a hog'

Doshi also takes it in the sense of a ram

PSM understands रोमश as रोमाञ्चित, पुलकित, गद्गद

2 (C) रोमश primarily means 'hairy', 'shaggy' and the illustrative stanza (under 3, 11) shows that this is the intended meaning There the enemies, defeated and driven to the wilderness are described as चिमिणा 'shaggy' i e 'with long unshaven growth of hair'

458 चुण्णइओ (3, 17) चूर्णाहत

1 (R) 'powdered'

2 (C.) 'The com on 3, 17 makes it explicit that the sense here is to be distinguished from 'besmeared with powder' (रेणुविच्छुरित) So 'struck with the powder' is the proper sense, as is shown by the illustrative stanza

459 छारो (3, 26) रिच्छओ, अच्छभल्ल

1 (R) 'a kind of plant'

2. (C) 'a bear'

R has understood अच्छभल्ल correctly under खचल्लो (2, 69)

460 झुंझुमुसय (3, 31) रणरणक

See under ऊमण

cf झुझुमुसय (3, 58) मनोदुःखम् and झुमइ (6, 1?9) मनस आकुलता

461 जुहमिल्ल or जूहम्मिलय (3, 47) गहनम्.

1 (R) 'difficult', 'grave'

1 (C) 'deep', 'intense'

462 जोण्णालआ (3, 50) जोयारी धान्यम्

463 जोवारी (3, 50)

1 (R) 'corn'

2 (C) 'jowari, a sort of millet'

cf H जोन्हरी, M जोंधळ

• Guj जुवार, H जुआरि

464 झरंको झरंतो (3, 55) तृणमय पुरुष

1 (R) 'grass shaped like a man'

2 (C) 'a strawman', 'a scarecrow' It is the same as Sk चञ्चा

cf also अवडओ

465 झोट्टी (3, 59) अर्धमहिषी

1 (R) a species of she-buffalo'

2 (C) 'a young buffalo yet uncalved' cf Guj ज्योटी, झोटडी in that sense

466 णिव्वुड्ढो (4, 29), पडढो (6, 4) गृहपश्चिमाङ्गणम्

1 (R) 'The western courtyard of a house'

2 (C) 'The backyard of a house'

467. डल्ल (4, 7) पिटिका.

1. (R.) 'a boil'.

2. (C.) 'a bamboo basket'.

cf. H. डाला, डाली, Guj. डालु, डाली, PSM. and the illustrative stanza

468. 469. तंबिरा (5, 5), तंबरसी (5, 5) गोधूमेषु कुङ्कुमगच्छाया.

1. (R.) 'the saffron colour of wheat'.

2. (C.) 'the suffron tinge that develops in wheat (as a sort of disease).'

It is called here कुंकुमिआ. In Guj. it is known as गेरू which also means 'red ochre' or its colour.

470. वीविआ (5, 53) उपदेहिका.

1. (R.) 'a secondary body (which grows on diseased part of the body).

2. (C.) 'white ant'.

cf. H. दीमक; उदेही and उवदेहिआ (1, 93) and G. उधई 'white ant'.

471. दोद्दिओ (5, 49) चर्मकूपः.

1. (R.) 'a pore of the skin'.

2. (C.) 'a leather bag (used as water-carrier).'

This is clear from the illustrative stanza.

472. दोहणहारी (5, 56) पारिहारिणी.

1. (R) 'a maker of garlands'.

2 (C.) 'a milk-maid carrying a milking vessel'.

पारी (6, 37) means दोहनभाण्डम्.

473. पडोहर (6, 27) गृहपश्चिमाङ्गणम्.

See छमणं, णिव्वूढं.

474 पड्डरवी (6, 70).

The second meaning is given in Pk. as पारिहारिणी, in Sk. as दोहनहारिणी.

1. (R.) 'a cow which avoids milking'.

2. (C.) 'a milkmaid carrying milking vessel'.

This is the same as दोहणहारी (5, 56) which also is paraphrased as पारिहारिणी. It is possible that in Hemacandra's sources पड्डरथा was rendered by परिहारिणी (6, 31), both applying to a buffalo which has calved a long time back and which gives plenty of milk: but the sources might have confused परिहारिणी with पारिहारिणी and hence the second meaning of पड्डरवी, viz., दोहनहारिणी.

475. पत्तणं (6, 64) बाणस्य फलम्.

1. (R.) 'a kind of fruit'.

2. (C.) 'head of an arrow'

476. पव्वइसेल्ल (6, 51)

The Pk. meaning is discussed by Doshi (p. 432; along with the variants. His suggestion that the text should read वालमयकंदुए, and the meaning 'a ball made of hair' as supported by the illustrative stanza appears quite sound.

477. फरओ (6, 82) फलकः.

1. (R) 'a board', 'a slab'.

2. (C) 'a shield'.

478 बोहित्थो (6, 96) प्रवहणम्.

1 (R.) 'a litter, carriage or conveyance

2. (C.) 'a boat, a raft'.

cf PSM, Old Guj बोहिथ, Sanskritised as वहित्र 'a raft

479 मड्डाकरी (6, 102) प्रलम्ब

1 (R) 'hanging down, pendulous'.

2 (C) 'long'

See the illustrative stanza

480 मउली (6, 113) हृदयरसोच्छलनम्

1 (R) disturbance or upsetting of the heart'

2 (C) 'vomitting sensation in the stomach'

cf Guj मोळ f ibid'

See under उग्गुलुंछिआ

481 मत्तालवो (6 123) मत्तवारण

1 (R) 'a wild elephant'

2 (C) 'varandah'

See PSM under मत्तवारण and मत्तालव

482 माणसी (6 147) चन्द्रवधू

1 (R) 'the wife of the moon'.

2 (C) The rainy season insect Indragopa'

In Hindi it is called बीरबहूटी (Sk वीरवधूटी) इन्द्रवधू or चन्द्रवधू

483 मायदी (6 129) श्वेतपटा प्रव्रजिता

1 (R) 'a female mendicant wearing white garmets'

2 (C) 'a Śvetambara Jain nun'

484 मुरुमुरिअ (6, 136) रणरणक

1 R) 'Cupid, the god of love'

2 (C) 'longing due to love-lorn condition' See कसण

485 रेसिआ (7, 10) वालुकावती .

1. (R) 'a place filled with sand'

2 (C) 'a cyclonic sand storm'

486 वज्जा (7, 32) अधिकार·

1 (R) 'authority'

2 (C.) 'a topical divison (in an anthology etc.)'

cf the divisons in वज्जाs in the authologies like वज्जालग्ग, etc Sk source is व्रज्या

487 वामणिओ (7, 39) नष्टप्रत्यादाता

1 (R) 'One who receives what is lost'.

2 (C) 'one who recovers a lost thing'

488 वाहगणो, वाहगणओ (7, 61) मन्त्री

1 (R) 'a minister'

2 (C) 'an astrologer who fixes days for marriages'. गती (6, 111) is actually recorded with the meaning विवाहगणओ, Sk विवाहगणक which is the same as our वाहगणओ

489 विलिञ्जिली (7, 70) कोमलनिःश्यामतनु

1 (R) 'a tender and weak body'.

2 (C) 'one who has a tender and weak body'.

490 विहुय (7, 64) पिञ्जितम्

1 (R) 'dyed or coloured'

2 (C) 'dishevelled' (lit. 'carded' as cotton).

cf पिंज (PSM) 'to card' Guj पींजवु, and विहुण (7, 63) पिञ्जनम्

491 वेडिकिल (7, 78) सकम्प.

1 (R) 'difficulty'

2 (C) 'a pressing crowd'

492 बोसट्ट (7, 81) भृतोल्लुठितम्

1 (R) 'supported and rolling'

2. (C) 'filled and emptied'

493 सउली see under घारी

494 सत्थइअ and साणइअ (8, 13), Pk तेअविअ, Sk उत्तेजितम्

1 (R) 'excited'

2 (C) 'sharpened'.

This is clear from Pk तेअविअ and from the derivation of साणइअ from शाण

495 सब्बला (8, 6) कुशी

1. (R.) 'a sort of ladle'.

2 (C) 'an iron weapon'.

कुशी has also the meaning 'a heavy iron bar used for digging'

496 साणइअ see सत्थइअ

497 498 साहुजओ, साहुज्जणा (8, 27) गोक्षुर

1 (R) 'a cow's hoof'

2 'Tribulus lanuginosus'

499 हत्थल्ली (8, 61) हस्तवृसी

1 (R) 'an ascetic's staff to support his hand'.

2. (C) 'a seat (of mat etc) to be carried in hand'

500 हलरो (8, 62) सतृष्ण

1 (R) 'thirsty'

2 (C) 'yearning', 'longing'

501. हिरडी see under घारी

III SOME DEŚYA ITEMS FROM SVAYAMBHŪ'S PAUMACARIYA I–XX

(1) ITEMS COMMON WITH THE DN.

502. अब्भिड् (1, 37; 78; SH. 8, 4, 174) 'meet' (सम् + गम्).
cf. अब्भिड् (PC. 6 12 9, 7 13 9, 8 9 8, 17 1, 17 11 10 etc.). 'to confront in a battle, fight, fall upon'; अब्भिड् (PC 17 9 3; p. p. p. अब्भिड्ड 4 7 10, 4 8 1, 10 9 9 etc.) 'ibid.'.
अब्भिड्ड (VPC. 6, 182; 98, 27; PSM.) is a w. r. for अब्भिड्ड.
So also अब्भिड्ड् Ṣaḍ.; PSM. See DMP. No. 5, 6.

503. अल्लिव् (SH. 4, 39) 'offer, give' (अर्प्).
cf. अल्लव् PC. 13 3 10, 21 5 8, 21 13 3 'ibid.' (gl दा), अल्लिव् MP. 25 6 7, 31 28 3 (DMP. 795).

504. अवलुआ (1, 36) 'anger' कोपः.
cf. अवलुय PC 20 11 4 gl. चित्तखेदः.

505. अहोरण (1, 25) 'an upper garment' (उत्तरीयम्).
होरण (8, 72) 'a cloth' (वस्त्रम्).
cf अहोरण 14 7 8, 14 10 5 (the compound can be interpreted as containing अहोरण or होरण) (gl. उपरितनवस्त्रम्).

506 आयामो (1, 65) 'force' (बलम्), according to others, 'long' (दीर्घः).
cf आयाम् PC 7 7 9, 17 3 8, 17 7 9 'to exert force' (gl. सामर्थ्यं कृ).

507 उच्चोलि (1, 131) 'lower garment' (नीवी)
cf PC उचोलि PC 9 3 1, 20 3 3 'lap' (उत्सङ्ग), MP 22 15 10, 56 7 7 'folds of a garment near the lap' (gl कटीवस्त्र) See DMP 816

508 उप्पीओ (1, 126) 'a collection' (सङ्घात)
cf उप्पील PC 13 6 3, 31 2 1, 66 3 1 etc 'ibid'

509 उल्लुक (1, 92, SH 8, 4, 116) 'break' (त्रुट्)
cf उलुक्क PC 14 5 4, 15 3 9 'hide'
cf लुक्क्, णिलुक्क in the senses of 'break' (4 51, SH 8, 4, 116) and 'hide' (4, 51; SH 8, 4, 55)

510 उप्फाल (1, 117, SH 8 2 174, PSM)
उप्पाल् (SH 8, 4, 2, PSM) 'tell, narrate (कथ)
cf अप्फाल् (PC 3 9 5, 29 8 7 — v l उप्फाड्, 55 2 7 — v l उप्फाल्, gl कथ्, वि+आ+ख्या)

511 ओड्डण (1, 155) 'an upper garment' (उत्तरीयम्)
cf उड्डण PC 14 3 3, 18 5 8 'ibid'

512 ओत्थरिओ (1, 169) 'attacked' (आक्रान्त)
cf. ओत्थरिय MP 75 4 12, 78 9 21 etc 'attacked, proceeded to fight'
उत्थर् PC 12 9 3, 15 7 8 etc, MP 61 11 3, 86 9 2 etc 'attack proceed to fight' (gl युद्धार्थं उत्था) See DMP 823

513 ओलुग्गो (1, 164) a servant' (सेवक)
cf ओलग्ग् PC 7 6 5, 66 6 3 etc, MP 6 5 5, 23 12 4 etc 'serve' (सेव्) and ओलग्ग PC 2 9 6 25 3 10, 68 8 2 'service' (सेवा)
See DMP 744

514 कप्परिअ (2, 20) 'torn, rent' (दारितम्)

cf कप्पइ MP. 52 18 8, 54 5 21, 88 12 11 'tear, cut', कप्परिअ PC 15 4 5, 15 5 3, 17 8 6 etc., MP 11 19 10, 'torn', कप्परण MP 2 17 7 'cutting asunder'.

See DMP. 526 527.

515 काहुम् (2, 50, SH 8, 4, 168) 'play, rejoice' (रम्)

cf कोड्डिय (v l कोडमिय) PC. 14 11 8 sexual intercourse' (gl सुरतम्), कोड्डिय PC 79 11 4 ibid'

cf PSM कोड्डम and कोड्डिय

516 णिरारिउ PC 16 3 10, 16 7 6, 57 1 4 etc, MP 2 18 8, 9 26 3 etc 'definitely, excessively, constantly' (gl आतशयेन, अनिवारतम्, केवलम्, अत्यन्तम्)

See DMP 1042

517 ढक्करि (SH 8 4, 422) 'surprising wonderful' (अद्भुतम्)

cf PC ढक्करित्त 1 10 1 meaning possibly 'claiming marvels' though gl interpretes it as 'making dogmatic assertions' (हठोक्तियुक्त)

518 छिछओ (3, 36) an adulterer' (जार), छिछइ SH 8, 2, 174 'an unchaste woman' (कुलटा)

cf छिछइ PC 69 2 3, MP 54 12 6, PC छेछइ 5 13 9, 5 15 2 'an adulteress' (gl पुंश्चली)

519 जगडिओ (3 44) 'harassed, oppressed' (विद्रावित, कदर्थित

cf जगड PC 10 7 5, 10 8 4, 25 18 4 33 9 9 etc 'harass, oppress' cf PSM जगड्, जगडणा etc.

See DMP 1337, 1410

520 चिचरो (3, 9) 'flat-nosed' (चिपिटनास)
cf छिव्वर (v l छिविर) PC 1 2 11, छिम्मर (v l छिव्विर) MP. 76 6 13 'flat or depressed (with respect to nose)' (gl चुचु).
See DMP. 972 See No 13 earlier in this book.

521 छिल्लरं (3, 28) 'a small pond or puddle' (पल्वलम्)
cf PC 19 6 5 'ibid', Guj छिल्लर, H. झील, झीलर

522 गुप्प् MP 1 16 4, 15 18 6, 83 2 7, 13 1 8 etc
गुप्पत PC 20 10 5, 23 6 7, 46 4 3, 60 1 2, 72 15 5, 74 16 7, MP 7 24 10, 70 18 11, etc
'getting entangled in'.
cf गुप्प् (SH 8 4 150), Sk गुप् (Dhātupāṭha 26, 123) 'to become perplexed or confused'
See DMP 909

523 गहकल्लोलो (2, 86) Rahu
cf PC 8 11 4, 20 9 7, 27 10 6, 77 12 2 'ibid' (gl ग्रहवैरी राहुः).
cf कल्लोलो (2, 2) 'an enemy' (शत्रु)

524 गजोल्लिअ (2, 100) 'hornpilated' (रोमाञ्चितम्)
cf PC 17 11 10, 20 10 8, 26 1 1, 61 12 8 etc, MP 14 14 12, 36 16 7 etc 'ibid'
cf गुजुल्ल (2, 93, SH 8, 4, 202); गुजोल्ल (SH 8, 4, 202) 'shine forth, radiate, sport, appear' See DMP. 991

525 *खड (2, 67) 'grass' (तृणम्)*
cf 'ibid' PC. 5 7 1, 83 11 3, 83 12 1.

526 णिसुढ् (4, 40, SH 8 4, 158) 'to bend down with burden' (णिसुढइ = भाराक्रान्तो नमति)

cf. णिसुढिय PC 13 8 4, 62 1, 63 11 9 'drooping, 'broken' (gl शिथिलीकृत, भग्न)

527 तड्ड (5, 5, SH 8, 4, 137, PSM) 'to stretch' (तन्)
cf. तड्डविय PC 19 17 6, 63 1 6, 65 2 4 'stretched' (विस्तारित)

528 धुवगाओ (5, 57) 'a bee'
cf धुवगाय PC 5 14 9, 14 4 5, धुवगाय 56 14 2, 73 14 3 'ibid' (Sk ध्रुवगायक)

529 पइरिक्क (6, 71) 'extensive' (विशाल)
cf. PC 14 13 5, MP 9 24 12, 66 10 12 etc. 'extensive, abundant' (gl प्रचुर, प्रचुर) (≈ Sk. प्रति + रिक्त, cf अतिरिक्त)
See DPM 377.

530 पच्चड्ड (6, 15) 'a pestle' (मुसलम्)
cf PC 15 2 6 'ibid'

531 पच्चार् (6, 29, SH 8, 4, 156) 'taunt, censure' (उपालम्भ्)
cf PC 6 1 9, 13 3 8, 15 5 5 etc MP 7 5 5, 52 20 19 etc 'jeer taunt, upbraid'
See DMP 1096

532 पच्चल्लिउ (SH 8, 4, 420) 'on the contrary' (प्रत्युत)
cf पच्चलिउ PC 10 6 3 (v l पच्चलिउ पच्चोलिउ), 11 8 7 (v l पच्चलिय, पच्चलिय) 16 4 9, 43 3 4 (v l पच्चलिउ, पच्चलिउ) 'ibid' Bh पच्चाल्लिउ PC 71 13 9 'with the face urned away (?) (विपरीत, पराङ्मुख ?) (Sk प्रत्यनीक)

533 पाणाली (6 40) 'slapping with both hands' (हस्तद्वय प्रहार,

cf पाणालि PC 14 6 1 'splash of water' (struck with hand) (gl जच्छटा)

534 परिहच्छ (6, 71) 'clever' पटु

cf परिहच्छ PC 58 8 6, 66 3 3 चपल, PC 23 13 4, MP 14 1 20, 17 14 2 etc वेगवत्
परिहत्थ PC 48 5 2, PSM दक्ष, MP 38 8 10 पटु
पारिहच्छि PC 12 1 8 वेग.
पडहच्छ MP. 85 14 2 शीघ्र
परिहच्छिय MP 69 26 4 hastened
Cf DMP 1098, 1104, 1105, 1106

535 पुण्णाली (6 53) 'an unchaste woman' पुंश्चली

cf PC 12 9 10, 15 14 2, 37 12 8 etc MP. 15 6 6, 18 1 7 etc See DMP 1115.

536 फुल्लुअो (6 85) 'a bee' (भ्रमर)

cf PC 7 13 5, 26 2 6 etc MP 49 2 3
cf फुल्लंधय MP 73 27 6, 96 7 9 'ibid'
फुल्लुदय MP 9 10 8
See DMP 156, 157, 158

537 भमलो (6, 110) 'a foolish person' (जड)
भमल (6, 110) 'a disagreeable act' (अप्रियम्)

cf PC 14 2 9 भुमल (v l भमल, मुंमल) 'artless' (in the compound भुमलभोली 'an artless' naive woman' (cf Guj भम्मरभोली 'ibid'), MP 71 6 11 भुभुलभोली (v l भुभुरभोली) 'ibid'

See 'Apabhraṁśa and Old Gujarati Studies II' Bharatiya Vidya 18, 1958, p 69, DMP. 114)

538. भिंगारी (6, 105) 'cricket' (चीरी)
cf. PC. 19 3 3.

539. मडप्फरो (6, 120) 'pride' (गर्वः).
cf. PC. 3 8 9, 4 3 8 etc. MP. 15 15 11. See DMP. 1153.

540. मतवालो (v.l मत्तवालो) (6, 122) 'intoxicated' (मत्तः).
cf. PC. 14 2 6 मत्तवाल 'an elephant' (cf. H. मतवाला 'intoxicated;' PSM. मयगल = Sk. मदकल, Guj. मेगल 'an elephant'.

541. मड्डा (6, 140) 'violence' (बलात्कारः), 'order' (आज्ञा).
cf मंडए 'perforce', 'forcibly', 'with great difficulty' PC. 18 3 2 38 7 5, 39 19 4 etc; मड PC. 13 4 10, 22 5 8 etc. (gl हठात्). Guj. मांड, माड माड 'perforce' 'with great difficulty'.
See DMP. 409, 410, 411, 412, 414.

542. मामीमिआ, मामाई (6, 129) 'granting assurance of safety or protection' (अभयप्रदानम्).
मसीस् 'to comfort (one who is threatened or afflicted) and assure protection' PC. 10 2 1, 11 9 8 etc. मम्मीस् 'ibid.' MP. 78 24 19, 20 25 4 (v.l. मंभीस्), 32 26 3. See DMP. 417.
ममीस (f.) 'comfort, consolation' PC. 5 6 7.

543. मरट्टो (6, 120) 'pride' (गर्वः) cf. PC. 3 9 8, 10 9 6, 11 7 2 etc. See DMP. 1163.

544. मुसुमूर् (6, 136; SH. 8, 4, 106) 'break' (भञ्ज्).
cf. PC. 4 8 7, 8 6 2, 17 9 4 etc.
See DMP. 1181, 1182.

545 मेहुणिआ (6, 148) 'wife's sister', 'maternal uncle's daughter' (श्याली, मातुलात्मजा), मेहुणओ (6, 148 com) 'paternal uncle's son' (पितृव्यसुत)

cf मेहुणय 'paternal aunt's son', 'maternal uncle's son', 'brother-in-law' (i e husband's brother or wife's brother) PC 6 1 3, 17 10 6

See DMP. 778

546 रंखोल् (7, 4, SH 8 4 48) 'swing to and fro' (दोल्य्)

cf PC 14 3 7, 13 7 4, 13 12 8 etc

See DMP 1187.

547 बुक्क (6, 94, SH 8 4 98) 'roar' (गर्ज्)

cf बुक्क् 'scream,' 'caw' PC 19 3 4, 52 1, 68 11 7

cf DMP. 696, 697, 698

548 बिट्टिय PC 10 6 6 'daughter' (पुत्री)

बिट्टी cf SH 8 4 330(3), बिट्ट PSM G H बेटी, H बिटिया

549 विरल्ल (7, 71, SH 8 4 137) 'stretch' (तन्, विस्तारय्)

cf PC 16 14 7

Also विरिल्ल् PC 41 2 1, 74 9 10

cf PSM विरल्ल, विरिल्ल विरेल्लिअ, DMP 1241

550 वेआरिअ (7, 95) 'deceived' (प्रतारितम्)

cf वेयार् 'deceive' PC 18 12 6, 8 10 4 etc; MP 14 10 8, 98 7 4

See DMP 1256

551 वेआलो (7, 95) 'blind', 'darkness'

cf वेत्तालए PC 5 2 1, 10 1 8, वेत्तालहो 5 4 6 'at sunset' (°अस्तमनकाले, सन्ध्यासमये)

552 वेवट्टे (7, 95) 'tender', 'pleasure-loving or voluptuous' (कोमलो, विलासी).
cf PC 19 17 9, 30 5 8, 62 11 6, Mp 3 1 11.

553 वेहविअ (7, 96) disrespect, contempt', 'angered'.
cf वहाविद 'angered' (कोपातुर, कोपाविष्ट) PC. 4 1 10, 7 5 8, 8 6 1, 20 8 4 etc.
cf वेहाविअ DMP 1262.

554 सयासग (8, 11) 'long' (दीर्घम्)
cf सप्पासगत्तण 'length' PC 4 6 7.

555 साहुलिआ (8, 52) 'a cloth' (वस्त्रम्)
cf साहुल (f) 'a piece of cloth held above the head of a person carried in procession, to serve as a canopy' (शिरोवस्त्रखण्ड) PC 14 2 4

556 सिसिर (8, 31) 'curds' (दधि)
cf PC 14 9 3, 24 13 5, 34 13 6 39 8 5, 71 8 9, 90 6 6

(2) ITEMS NOT RECORDED IN THE DN
NOT RECORDED IN THE DN

557 असराल PC 2 16 4, 35 14 3, 42 5 5, MP 19 2 4, 56 3 14, 70 15 2, 87 4 7, 102 8 9 'abundant, much, plenty of' (gl बहुल, अपर्याप्त) (DMP 799) —

558. आरोड् PC 11 8 6, 15 3 1, 52 2 7 'attack, engage in battle'
cf PSM रोड् = रुध्

559 आवग्ग PC 11 2 7, 12 11 5 etc
'solely and entirely one's own' (gl स्वाधीन, समस्त);

Guj आवगुं, आगवु 'solely and entirely one's own' See DMP. 807.

560 आवट्ट (PC 7 6 6, 17 3 4, 29 9 9, 50 8 10, 66 9 5, 70 3 10, 81 13 5) 'go to perdition, be destroyed, disappear' (विलय प्राप्, वि+नश्)

561 उड्डढ PC 7 11 9, 21 5 9, 25 20 7, 49 5 7, etc ओड्डढ 17 17 4, 46 11 10 'subjected, subdued' (नियन्त्रित)

562 उड्ड PC 64 14 2, MP 84 11 14, 89 12 6, 101 16 15 'to offer, hold forth, stretch forth' Guj ओडवु 'ibid', Kan oddu 'ibid'.
See DMP 818 cf समोड्ड

563. खयाल PC 13 4 8, 58 4 9, Bh 3 24 7, 4 3 1 'a mountain hollow or glen'

564. खडक PC 31 3 6, 43 17 8, 81 10 6 'rock' (gl. loosely पवत) Guj खडक 'rock'

565 खेरि PC 13 10 9, 40 16 3, 82 2 7, 82 12 5, MP 8 1 11, 58 19 8 etc 'hostile rankling, malice mixed with anger due to enmity' (gl कलुषता, वैरक्रोध)
See DMP 899

566 खोल्ल PC 13 4 8, MP 2 13 9 15 18 8, 20 5 6 etc 'hollow, a hollow, chasm, deep cavity
See DMP 900

567 गणियारि PC 5 14 7, 7 3 3 etc MP 16 23 5, 25 5 2 etc 'a cow elephant' (हस्तिनी)
See DMP 902

568. झलक (f.) PC. 4 10 4, 4 10 7, 4 10 9 'splash', MP. 17 13 6, 74 1 22, 74 8 6, 83 13 1. cf. Guj. झालक, छालक; H. छलक 'a splash'; Guj. झलकावु, छलकावुं, H छलकना 'to splash out from a container'; PSM. छुछुच्छुल्, चुलुच्छल् 'to splash'.
See DMP. 483.

569. डोह् PC. 2 13 4, 26 11 3 'to muddle (water), to make turbid or muddy, to set into commotion or agitation'.
cf. डोहिअ SH. 8, 4, 439(3) 'muddled, disturbed'.

570. ढोर (n.) PC 2 7 3 'cattle', Guj. ढोर 'ibid'.

571. णिड्डरिय PC. 25 2 6, 25 5 6 etc. MP. 35 1 4 (with respect to eyes under the influence of strong emotion) 'expanding, moving to and fro or bulging'.
cf. PSM णिड्डर, विड्डिर = विस्तार.
See DMP. 1033.

572 णिच्चट्ट PC. 4 8 4, 10 10 3, 17 12 10.
णिवट्ट PC. 36 6 8 'cut off, chop off'.

573. तवार PC. 12 3 6, 54 6 1, 62 3 1 'destruction', 'perdition' (gl विनाश, मृत्युः), MP. 18 1 9, 70 1 5; नवार 91 3 7 'hell' (gl. नरकः, प्रथम नरकः) (cf. PSM, तमतमा and तमा 'kinds of hell'.)
cf. DMP. 569, 670

574. तियमइ PC. 1 10 5, 39 4 7, 39 4 9, 69 6 11 etc. MP. 39 9 5, तियमइया 73 13 6 'a woman' (स्त्री).
See DMP. 490.

575 तीरिय (f) PC 17 6 3, 58 6 5, 75 21 1 'a sort of arrow'. तीर PC 75 17 3 'ibid'.

cf PSM तीरिया (in the compound तीरियासरो from the Samaraiccakahā, the interpretation 'quiver' doubtfully put forth by PSM is incorrect) MW s v तीर, तीरिका Persian *tir*

576. दल्वट्ट PC 4 2 9, 4 8 7, 17 9 3, 20 8 6 etc MP 16 23 6, 60 11 12 etc 'crush, pound, destroy' (चूर्ण्) See DMP 1077

cf M dalvaṭne 'trample', G dālovāṭo 'total destruction'

577 धत्त (f) 17 6 2 17 6 9, 52 10 1 'challange (to fight)' (आह्वानम्)

578 धारायर 8 11 1 (w r धाराहर), 84 1 3 'a demon prowling at night' (gl रात्रिचर, राक्षस) = Sk *धाराचर

cf Sk lex धारा 'night'

579. परंमुह्य PC 7 6 1, 7 7 4, 15 4 8, 19 17 7 etc MP 52 19 14 'with the face turned away' पराङ्मुख

580 पोमाय PC 13 9 1, 26 2 2, 32 13 10, 61 10 7 etc MP 27 14 16, 38 15 4 etc 'to praise' (प्रशस्, श्लाघ)

See DMP 1126

581 फम्फाव(य) PC 3 6 9, 8 12 2, 9 14 6, 24 2 8 73 3 8 etc JC 2 1 8, 2 13 4 'a sort of bard' (बन्दिविशेष)

cf DMP 1364

582 मड्डवट्ट PC 15 6 5, 24 10 7, 30 8 4, 31 6 2, 48 13 4 56 2 2, 58 10 5, 64 6 7 etc 'destroyer' (विनाशक, मर्दक) (mostly at the end of a compound)

583 मडक्क PC 8 9 9, Bh 'pride' (गर्व) cf. PSM मडप्प, मडप्पर, मडप्फर.

584 रसोइ PC. 17 13 10, MP 85 14 6, 91 21 11, JC 2 23 11 'cooked food'

cf Sk रसवती occurring in Hemacandra's *Pariśiṣṭa-parvan*. G रसोई

See DMP 599

585 रेल्ल् 'overflow, flood' PC 4 9 7, 17 3 2 etc, MP 14 5 11, 16 26 12 etc (derived from Sk री 'flow')

cf G रेलवु 'to flood', रेल (f) 'a flood'

See DMP 559.

586 रोक्क् 'check', 'stop' PC 4 7 10, 6 1 9, 17 9 3, 25 15 2

cf H रोकना, G रोकवु

587 वड्डइ PC 15 12 3, 18 3 7, 19 8 10, 25 3 7, 70 11 10, 72 14 9 etc 'to be sure', 'certainly'

588 वाणरमाल PC 14 2 6 'festoon of green leaves etc' (H बदरवाल, वदनवार)

589 वलिवड PC 18 8 9, 27 3 9, 29 9 9, 30 9 5, 68 9 1, 84 16 2 बलिमइ MP 25 18 11, 78 19 33, 80 4 13 etc violence' (बलात्कार)

cf PSM बलिमड्डा See DMP 161

590 विहडप्फड PC 14 9 8, 15 11 1, 37 8 7, 37 11 3, 58 7 6 etc 'agitated', 'perturbed' (व्याकुल cf SH 8 2 174

591 विहलघल PC 8 9 5, 12 8 6, 17 7 3 etc MP 28 19 8, 83 4 8 'agitated' 'perturbed' (विह्वल व्याकुल)

See DMP 1250

592 वेज्झ PC. 10 10 2, 11 6 3 'a push'. cf. PSM. विज्झ.

593 समुड्ड, समोड्ड, समोड्ड् 'offer' 'keep ready' PC. 4 5 9, 15 11 3, 33 8 6, 45 2 3, 48 1 1, 53 10 2, 58 9 9, 61 2 2, 80 3 6, 82 2 6, 83 8 6; MP. 7 12 5, 39 5 13, 77 3 14.

See DMP. 1270 and उड्ड 'offer' DMP. 818, 819 (Guj. ओड्वु, ओढ्वु 'to offer').

594. साड्य (f.) 'embrace' PC. 19 10 1, 26 1 1, 44 9 4, 53 12 9, 60 9 9 etc.; MP. 5 15 9, 81 6 1. (Guj. सांड् 'embrace').
See DMP. 1279.

595. सिग्गिरि PC. 86 3 9; JC. 4 3 8.

'a piece of cloth held above the head of a person taken in procession, to serve as a canopy'. (cf. PSM. सिक्करिआ, Old Guj. सिकिरि, सिगिरि).

See DMP. 1370.

596. सीरिअ 'pierced' PC. 6 1 10; MP. 29 15 2 (Ved. श्री 'to rend').

cf. PL. 924 सीरिओ = भिन्नः.

See DMP 253.

597. हुलि 'a sort of piercing weapon' PC. 17 6 5, 58 6 6, 61 1 4.

cf. हुल् 'to pierce', MP. 84 6 4; NC. 7 7 10; हुल् 'to throw' SH. 8 4 145.

See DMP 1311, 1312

cf. हूल् 'to fix on a stake, to pierce' MP. 7 5 10, 76 8 6 etc; हुलाहुलि 'acts of mutual piercing' PC. 52 9 3 (H. हूलना 'to pierce'. See DMP. 1313.